MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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NEWS from North China indicates that Dr. C. T. Wang, a Chinese delegate to the European Peace Conference, who is now in Shanghai, has consented to proceed to Peking to report to the Northern government in connection with the Versailles Conference in which he played a leading part so far as Chinese affairs were concerned, and that he might start for the capital within a few days. The hope is expressed in some quarters that Dr. Wang will not proceed to Peking for the time being. It is true that the Northern government is anxious to consult him on the question of direct negotiations with Japan concerning Shantung and that his views on that question may be of great interest and importance, but it would be better, point out those who do not think it advisable for Dr. Wang to visit Peking just at this moment, for him to remain in Shanghai awaiting developments. Meanwhile, if the Northern government is interested in what he has to say on the Shantung question, he can write or wire it. By his going to Peking it appears that the country has nothing to gain and everything to lose. He knows which is the best for China—direct negotiations with Japan or no direct negotiations. If the government is in favor of direct negotiations and if he does not hold the same view, he is in a better position to exercise some restraining influence from Shanghai, state those who are against direct negotiations. Otherwise, he will have to be persuaded or forced to give up his views and accept the opinion of the government once he is in Peking. If the government is not in favor of direct negotiations, Dr. Wang can do much to strengthen its resolution by giving to it all his support and securing for it the support of the southern leaders. Dr. Wang, who has attained much prominence and won popularity in China and abroad of late, is yet under forty. A devoted

Christian, a former Y. M. C. A. man and a zealous educator, he comes from Ningpo, which open port earliest came into contact with Westerners. A self-made man, who has gradually worked his way up. He has held various official positions such as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, the Vice-Speaker of the Senate, and adviser to the government, since his return to China from the United States in June of 1910. In the first revolution which resulted in the establishment of the present Republic, Dr. Wang distinguished himself as a diplomat. His future career will even be brighter if he does not tread upon the dangerous path of typical Chinese officials. Dr. Wang is a member of the Kuomin Tang, and unlike its radical elements, he is a moderate. He received his early education in both Japan and America, and has had an intimate knowledge of social and political conditions in these two countries which greatly helps him in his dealings with Japanese and Americans. Of all the American returned students he is the best known in China and abroad particularly at the present moment. The whole nation is now watching closely and critically how he acts under present circumstances and what he says on the current questions.

MR. Tang Shao-yi, the chief peace delegate of the Canton government to the conferences in Shanghai that have come to naught, has revived interest in the subject of internal peace by a telgram which he addressed to the Canton government on January 29. The telegram has only recently been given to the press. The telegram consists of two parts one of which is understandable because it deals with an issue that is before the Chinese people and government in a public way and involves the attitude of the Chinese people and government toward the Japanese government and toward Russia. The other part deals with the great emphasis upon the "personnel of the delegation" and involves matters that are neither understood nor considered important by those who are not on the inside.

"Which is more important," asks Mr. Tang, "internal peace or the personnel of the delegation?" He says in another place: "We are all one. We can disregard the character and the personality of any individual altogether, if his intentions are genuinely for the benefit of the nation. To serve our country we must sacrifice our personal differences and feelings." No one can doubt the truth of these opinions. There can be little progress toward internal peace when personalities count more than do principles. The question is: How shall this be impressed upon the various men who need to understand it?

THERE seem to be but two ways to bring about such a result. The surest one is by education and for this it is too late. There is, in the last analysis, no other way to deal with the man who counts personal feelings and personal profits to be worth more than the public good than by giving him some training in morality, patriotism and history. This is fundamental for the future, but it will hardly help China in her immediate need. The other way to deal with the man who sets personal feelings and personal profits above the public good is to bring to bear upon him the force of an aroused public opinion. The public in general can usually be trusted to condemn the man who stands convicted of such irresponsibility. This method also takes time, but its chief requirement is that there should be a true desire to take the public into its councils on the part of the peace conference. President Wilson has coined the phrase "pitiless publicity" with this fact in mind that the people may be trusted to destroy the political future of the unworthy and the self-seeking leader. Since there is not time to re-educate such men the peace conference can do no better than to open its discussions and its meetings to the fullest publicity. If such publicity does not bring results the situation is hopeless, but the honest and patriotic delegate may retire with honor. The people will have what they seem to want.

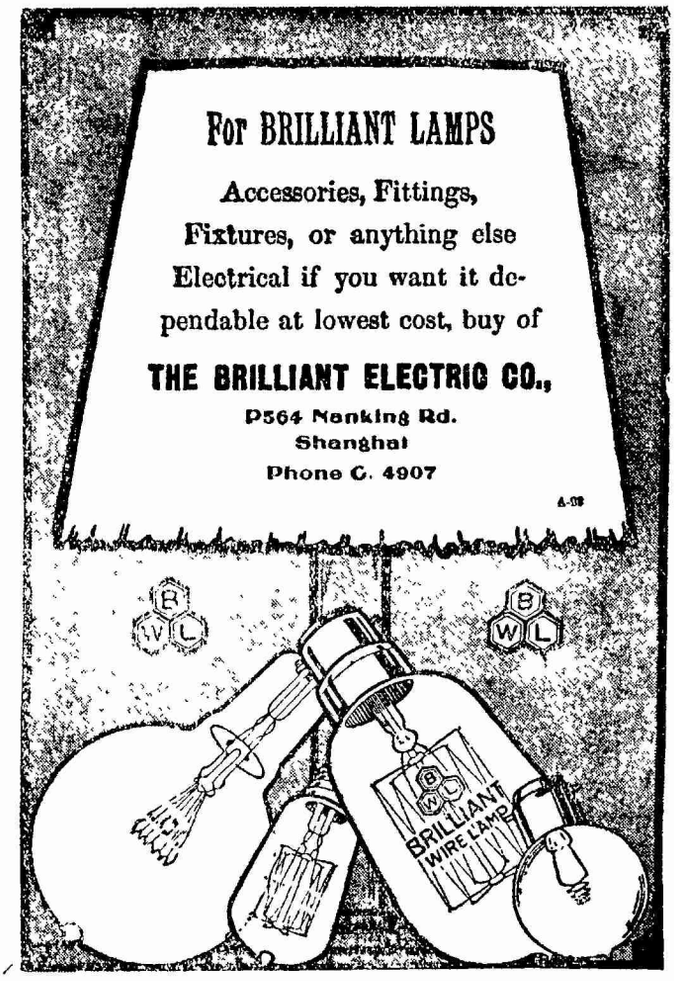
THE other matter to which Mr. Tang gives much attention is the so-called Military Pact. The Military Pact is the agreement between the Chinese and the Japanese governments for joint action along China's northern boundaries. The Pact, as Mr. Tang points out, was undertaken "for the purpose of guarding against the intrigues of enemies" and it seems to him that with the coming of peace this pact should automatically lapse. If the pact should now be continued in force, Mr. Tang continues, it must be with the Bolshevik movement in mind. Upon this point he says: "The Bolshevik movement is a movement within Russia itself. It is an internal issue. China, therefore, has no right to interfere with the present Russian situation. If we interfere today in the internal affairs of Russia, will it not give to the Russians a precedent later for interference in our internal affairs?" He fortifies his argument by referring to the fact that the Allied nations have withdrawn from Russia and by pointing to a policy of non-intervention as the policy of all the nations with the possible exception of Japan, and closes thus: "We must demand that the Peking government nullify these two letters of the 5th of February and the 1st of March last year for only thus can China's sovereign rights be saved and future difficulties be avoided."

A NEW difficulty has arisen since the publication of this telegram which gives further point to the logical statements of the Southern leader. The newspapers have printed a telegram from Washington in which it is reported that "2,000 Koreans armed principally with equipment furnished by the Bolshevists, entered Northern Korea from Kirin by night and attacked a Japanese post killing three hundred Japanese, and routing the remaining four hundred." This telegram may not have much truth in it. But the point is that with the spread of the Bolsheviki over the whole of Siberia there is a possibility that the Koreans may rise against Japan and there is the further possibility that they may be helped by the Bolsheviki especially if the Japanese alone among the Powers persist in intervention in Siberia. In such a case, a Military Pact entered into by China for the purpose of taking common action with Japan against the Germans will bring this strange result that China may be called upon to assist the Japanese in putting down a Korean rebellion. It would be a strange commentary on the political helplessness of the Chinese people if, at a time when fears are openly expressed that China herself may become another Korea, the Chinese government should put itself into a position of being obliged to help Japan keep her hold on that unhappy country. The argument against the Military Pact is even stronger than Mr. Tang makes it out. It remains to be seen what will come of his reasonable proposals.

A WHOLE book has been written on the moral obligation that rests upon a man in this day and age to be intelligent. This is a great truth and it is recommended to the editors of newspapers in America who print news items and leading articles about the Far East. For instance, the newspapers of the United States, during the first week in January of this year, carried a news item, in a variety of forms, based upon an interview with the Japanese consul-general in New York City. These news items leave the reader in some doubt as to the place of the interview, but a study of several leads to the conclusion that it took place either somewhere in Japan or some where in the United States. Having definitely located the place of the interview, let us proceed to look at the information it contains. There is, among others of a similar import, this illuminating sentence:

> Although Japan's paramountcy in China is recognized by European countries, this has never been recognized by America.

We refrain from comment in the belief that the consul-general's words may not be any more accurately reported than the hemisphere in which he gave utterance to them, but it would be interesting to know just when and where Japan's "paramountcy in China" was recognized by England, or France, or Italy.



OF the same sort is the following telegram which appeared in the New York papers on January 11:

> San Francisco. January 10.—Japan and China have started negotiations on the question of the restoration of Shantung to China, according to a cablegram received today from Tokio by the *New World*, a Japanese newspaper here.

Now the Reuter telegram which announced the fact that Japan had proposed to begin negotiations over the return of Shantung was dated at Peking on January 20 and up to this date there has been no answer from China to the proposal. The subject of direct negotiations with Japan over this matter is being hotly debated and there is no reason to believe that such negotiations will be undertaken at all.

THE interesting thing about such news is not that it is created and started over the wires, but that it is given prominence in the United States and that it does not come out with such comment on the editorial page as will help to set the bewildered and misled reader straight. The newspapers of America might well club together in each large city for the purpose of

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maintaining a central office to pass judgement upon all news from the Far East. One capable student of Far Eastern affairs, in charge of such an office and armed with a large blue pencil, might set forth in two or three carefully selected adjectives his opinion of each item of news for the benefit of each allied and associated newspaper. Even if he did no more than to mark each item on the probability of its being true on a scale of a hundred he would earn his salary. Such a wielder of the blue pencil would subtract from the pleasure of the Americans in the Far East, who derive a considerable amount of joy from their reading of Far Eastern news in the home papers, but he would be applauded, nevertheless, if he could help the newspapers of America to give the sort of intelligent comment on world news that they owe to the American people.

IT is a significant fact that the quality of the information about China to be found in such publications as *The Americas*, issued by the National City Bank of New York, and in a series of publications by the Guaranty Trust Company, and in the publications of other corporations who have intesests in the Far East, is better in its field than is the information in the newspapers in the general field. This is perhaps to be explained by the fact that the business men who give others information about China feel a more direct responsibility for the accuracy of this information than is felt by the newspapers. Whatever the reason, the American business man who has connections and especially the American business man who is planning to establish connections in China can do no better than to get the publications of the chief American banking corporations in the Far East and read them. A recent pamphlet by the Guaranty Trust Company called *Trading with China*, while it contains matter upon which there may be difference of opinion, has in it so much sound sense and so much good advice that it may well be recommended to American newspaper editors as well as to the ever growing number of American business men who are becoming interested in the trade of this great country.

TUCKED away in fine print on the last page of a recent issue of the *New York Journal of Commerce* was an item which is especially significant in the expansion and development of American trade in China. Heretofore, even in the days when the fast sailing clippers of the Yankee seamen were common sights along the coast of China, American shipping has never entered into the coastwise trade of the Far Eastern republic. Now comes the announcement mentioned that the United States Shipping Board has practically decided that twelve small steamers of 3,800 and 3,500 tons are to be sent to the Far East, under the direction of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to ply between the treaty ports and the smaller coast points for the centralization of cargo. This trade at the present time is almost solely in the hands of Japanese and British shipping interests and the decision of the Shipping Board will do much to encourage and assist exporters to the United States in bringing their cargo to the treaty ports and taking imported products to the smaller ports at Shipping Board rates. The vessels, according to the announcement, will concentrate cargoes regardless of the firm operating them for all Shipping Board steamers. Whether any attempt will be made to engage in river traffic is as yet unknown. Yet if the activities are confined to coastwise carrying solely it will be another stride in advance to strengthen the position of the American merchants in the Far East. Much of the credit for the turning of the attention of the Shipping Board toward the Pacific Coast and the Far East can be given to J. H. Rosseter, vice-president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, as the result of his recent service as director of operations for the federal body. Just preceding the announcement of the decision to take up coastal trade in the Orient, was that of the inauguration of a service from the ports of Shanghai and Hongkong to the East Indies and India, and the placing of an increased American passenger fleet upon the trans-Pacific

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route. It would seem that the days of inadequate shipping facilities under the American flag for American business men and merchants are over —not only for those who ship from ports in the United States but also for those who establish branches in China and other foreign countries and engage in internal and coastwise trade. It is to be hoped that the coastwise fleet of the Shipping Board in China will meet with success and that it will be followed by river boats for the penetration of interior stream ports.

THERE is a general feeling of dissatisfaction and antipathy throughout the country against the Anfu Club, a so-called political party, which has derived its name from the hutung or lane in which is located its head-quarters in Peking. The words "Anfu" mean "Peace and Blessing." Unfortunately, the Anfu Club has brought neither peace nor blessing to the country. Most of its promoters are selfish officials seeking their own aggrandisement and personal gain. Against these persons and their political party there is in existence a strong popular sentiment, which is gradually crystalizing into a concrete form. Well-informed foreigners will not be surprised should a new political party be organized within three months with a party platform diametrically opposite to the unwritten mottos of the Anfu Club. A party to fight the Anfuites might have been created by this time had it not been for the prolonged illness of the late President Feng Kwo-chang from which he never recovered. Immediately after his death, opponents of the Anfu Club invited General Wang Shih-chen, former Prime Minister, to go to Peking nominally in connection with the funeral affairs of the late President Feng, but really for the consideration of the possibility for the establishment of a new political party to prevent General Feng's followers from joining the Anfu Club and at the same time to fight that party.

Prominent officials who may join the new party are Liang Shih-yi, former Director-General of the Customs Administration; Chow Tsz-chi, former Minister of Finance; Chu Chi-chien, former Northern Chief Delegate to the Shanghai Internal Peace Conference; and Yeh Kung-cho, former Vice-Minister of Communications. They are commonly known as members of the old Communications clique. Besides them, there are Liang Chi-chao, former Minister of Finance, who is now traveling in Europe; Wang Ta-hsieh, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Ling Chang-min, former Minister of Justice, who are members of the Chinputang or Progressive Party and who would not mind to cooperate in the formation of a new party to counteract the activities of the Anfu Club. In addition there are many free-lancers, now out of power, who would lend their weight to any movement which aims at the overthrow of the present powerful Anfu Club which has been monopolizing the public attention for so long a time. Amose these are Chien Nun-hsun, former Prime Minister; Yu Pao-hsien, former Vice-Minister of the Interior; and Chang Kuo-kan, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Some differences of political opinions among those prospective promoters of a new political party will have first to be overcome. Mediators, however, are not wanting. In the meantime, the Anfu Club is well aware of the undercurrent and is taking steps to insure its remaining in Power. All of its military members feel confident that there is no factor in Chinese politics which is sufficiently influential to overthrow their Club. This may be so for the time being, but whether the Club can continue holding its present unprecedented political power remains to be seen. Many express the doubt that the club will have another span of life, for they say that nothing in the Chinese political arena is stable and can last. The Kuomin Tang, or the republican party, used to be the most influential, and many thought at that moment that it would remain in power. But it had its day. The late President Yuan Shih-kai was a terror in the land, his arms could stretch forth to the farthermost corners of the country, and all those who dared oppose his will were removed one after another. His power for a moment was really supreme, but he met his Waterloo in 1916 when death halted his activities. General Chang Hsun, who was once China's War Lord but was finally forced to flee to the Dutch legation for life when his monarchical plan failed, supplies another illustration of the unstability of Chinese political factors. Who knows, question the opponents of the Anfu Club, that this Club may not have its reckoning day?

To Negotiate Direct Or Not To Negotiate At All

EXACTLY one year ago from the time this is being written the Japanese government, through its Minister in Peking, Mr. Obata, was engaged in bringing pressure to bear upon the Chinese government in order that the Chinese Delegates at Paris, especially Messrs. C. T. Wang and Wellington Koo, might be withdrawn from their independent attitude in presenting China's case before the Allied delegates at the Peace Conference. This was the real beginning of the Student Movement in China, for on the afternoon of the day following the disclosure in Peking of Mr. Obata's ultimatum to the Chinese Foreign Office, a group of Chinese returned students from America and Europe got together and drafted a cablegram of protest which was sent to President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George

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and Mr. Clemenceau. These cablegrams, the hundreds that followed from all parts of China, and the resulting publicity in China really defeated Japan and stiffened the backbone of the Chinese officials at Peking. This date in 1919 doubtless will be referred to in future years as the real beginning of the awakening of China. The Paris Conference, in spite of the protests of the Chinese people and of public opinion over the world generally, awarded the port of Tsingtao and the former German interests in the province of Shantung to Japan. China refused to sign the document containing her own death warrant. President Wilson though sympathizing with China was forced, because of a series of unfortunate incidents, to sign the Peace Treaty. The American Senate, however, rebelled at the ratification so that today from the standpoint of agreeing to the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant, China and America stand almost on the same ground for somewhat the same and somewhat different reasons. A League of Nations of a kind has been formed without America and China, but without the approval of these two great republics it cannot function. In the mean time, China's delegates have returned to their home land.

NOW, just a year from the date of the beginning of the awakening of China, Japan is again exerting pressure upon the Chinese government. Japan now wants China to repudiate her stand for right and international justice which she took a year ago and negotiate the Shantung question direct (also privately and secretly) with China. In order to force the issue Japan is using all of the old tricks and methods. She has chosen a "psychological" time. The American Minister has resigned and Sir John Jordan, British Minister and *doyen* of the Peking diplomatic corps, is leaving Peking for his homeland at the end of the month. Again Japan is telling the Chinese that internal conditions in both America and Great Britain prevent the possibility of assistance or even deep interest in China's case and that China must accept the leadership of Japan and open the negotiations. Japan has officially notified China that she has officially succeeded to the possession of the former German interests in China through the operation of the Peace Treaty which China refused to sign; that the two governments, China and Japan should immediately get together and settle the details of the "return" of the German interests to China; that Japan desires to withdraw her soldiers from Shantung, and so on. Chinese officialdom at Peking, in spite of a year of agitation on the part of the patriotic Chinese students, merchants and people, is still largely under the influence of Japanese loans contracted in the last four or five years, and is in constant

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fear of Japanese armies hovering on China's borders and ready, to use the exact words of the Japanese militarists, to pounce on Peking in less than twenty-four hours.

THE Peking government is wavering. The President and the Premier are loyal and patriotic, but without power. Chinese militarism firmly in the pay of the Japanese is afraid to give Japan a firm answer. Instead of telling Japan that in view of her repeated promises to return Shantung to China, that the soldiers be forthwith withdrawn, and the act of return should be immediately made, Peking is marking time in true Oriental fashion. Peking is engaged in trying to "discover" what public sentiment in China and outside of China desires Peking to do. Cablegrams have been despatched to the provinces and to China's ministers abroad. Shall China refer the whole matter to the League of Nations or shall China negotiate the matter with Japan direct? Peking is trying to keep in the good graces of the Chinese people and the Japanese militarists at the same time. Peking is afraid to open negotiations direct and is afraid not to, hence the delay and dilly-dallying of this important and vital problem affecting the future destiny of China and the real peace of the world. The people do not trust their government in direct dealings with the Japanese. They know that the Japanese in Shantung after nearly five years of possession have sucked the melon dry, that a "return" now will be a return of the shell only, the kernel now being safely in Japan's possession. The Japanese militarists on their part are in an almost equally bad hole. They must make good in their China program of aggression, or they are bound to fall. There is unrest in Japan, and in spite of a remarkably thick skin, the distrust of the world in Japan's policies is telling on the Japanese and there is no way to turn for friendship.

THE Chinese students, through their agitations against Japan and the prosecution of the boycott, have now consolidated their position. The boycott is effective and in spite of the fact that the outward manifestations such as public lecturing, parades, public burning of Japanese merchandise, have been suppressed, the students really hold the destiny of the country in their hands. Practically everything that Japan has done, or the Chinese militarists on behalf of their Japanese masters, have done it all has served only to arouse more opposition in China and to make the Chinese people more determined. The Foochow outrage, the attempt to intimidate the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin, the attempt to force through the Municipal Council at Shanghai a press muzzling ordinance that would amount to confiscation of the liberal Chinese newspapers, and intimidation of the foreign press have only served to strengthen the Chinese. Japanese policy in Shantung Province, Japanese policy in Siberia, Japanese policy in Korea, all point to the future Japanese policy in China if the control can be consolidated. For twenty years Japan has been fixing her control upon Chinese officialdom, but in so doing she neglected to consider the Chinese people. The Chinese people are about as easily lead and influenced by their officials as are the American people. They are amenable just as long as it is to their best interests to be led, but when officialdom goes wrong in China, it's about the same as when officialdom goes wrong in America. In America we stand it about four years and then we either change or approve. In China it may take longer, but the result will be the same. In neither China nor America is there that blind worship of government that exists in Japan, or that existed in Germany before the defeat.

NOW to get back to the matter of the Shantung negotiations, China is not without advice—in fact there probably is too much of it, such as it is. If America or England would hint to China what course to pursue, China would probably follow. This is especially true of America China trusts America implicitly, but her confidence in Great Britain has been severely shaken by the actions of that country in making a secret treaty with Japan agreeing to Japan's possession of the German interests in Shantung and then standing by that secret treaty at the Peace conference in spite of the fact that Japan

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forced that agreement as the price of her loyalty. China also mistrusts Great Britain because of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which is now up for renewal. America is at a disadvantage right now because of the unsettled political conditions preceding the national election in the autumn. Most Americans in China are advising the Chinese to await the settlement of the Peace Treaty dispute in the Senate and America's joining of the League of Nations and then refer the Shantung matter to the League. China will then have the benefit of American assistance in the League Court. As the league now stands, China would have to go before a Court composed of Japanese, British and French judges that have already gone against China's case. In spite of their good intentions and their friendship for China their hands are tied. Still others in China are advising China to negotiate with Japan, adopt a strong attitude, go to a deadlock and then throw the case upon the League of Nations. Peking doesn't dare negotiate with Japan, because the Chinese people are in no temper to stand for any more foolishness on the part of their pro-Japanese officialdom. Even a strong attitude would be distrusted. Japanese officials and influential Japanese semi-officials, such as the large business and banking interests represented in Peking, are working with their "friends" such as Tsao Ju-lin, the former Minister of Finance, who was driven out of office a year ago because of his secret loan negotiations, and others of his type. There are endless "entertainments" and functions of the "get-together" character, but they don't dare to come out into the open. Chinese soldiers are camped all over the Capital and are watching the students and agitators, but the Chinese militarists know that the students are but expressing the feelings of their fathers who are the real merchants and gentry of this country. The Peking government knows that a false move now will reopen the internal strife between the North and South with a vengeance and that this time the South will have not only the sympathy of most of the Chinese people, but of the rest of the world as well. Secret negotiations and understandings between Peking and Japan now will forfeit the good will of everybody in the Peking government, which has much to answer for, although it has been the recognized governing body of China from the standpoint of outside diplomatic intercourse. It is impossible to forecast just what China will do with the problem. Both the Minister and the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs have resigned, or threatened to resign rather than face the issue. The whole situation is largely in the hands of the students and the liberal elements they represent providing they keep on the Job.

Gigantic Railway Plan of the Southern Government

BY STEPHEN WANG

INFORMATION has been received in Peking that the Southern government at Canton has been negotiating with representatives of foreign firms for loans to construct nearly 10,000 miles of railways in the territory under its jurisdiction or influence. Warnings in various forms have been issued by the Northern government against foreigners entering into agreements with the South. The cabinet ministers in Peking have repeatedly declared in interviews that no contract for railway concessions in any part of the country made without the sanction of the Central government in North China will be considered as valid.

The recent appointment by the Canton government of Tsen Chun-hsuan, former Viceroy of Liang Kwang, and now chairman of the Administrative Council, as Director-general of Railways in the eight southern provinces, has caused much concern in official circles here. The Central government has recently notified the Diplomatic Corps that under no circumstances can it recognize the contracts for the development of China's natural resources, for the construction of railways or tramways, or for the conceding of other forms of public utility and property, which have not received its approval. The principal object of this notification is to prevent foreign concession-hunters from dealing with the South generally and Mr. Tsen particularly in railway matters. Canton has, however, already granted to a foreign firm the right for building a tramway inside the city although no report has yet been received as to the conclusion of new railway loans.

The origin of the present gigantic railway plan of the South dates back to last Spring. One of the questions brought up by the Southern delegates in the first few sittings of the Internal Peace Conference held at Shanghai in the early part of 1919 concerned the construction of an elaborate system of railways in the south-western provinces. When the conference came to a deadlock, the railway question was automatically dropped. The Southern authorities were, however, not prepared to leave it in abeyance, hoping to derive some immediate and future benefit from a solution of the question by themselves. Promptly they instructed their own Ministry of Communications to draw up a comprehensive railway scheme and a detailed plan for the organization of a railway administration. Upon the completion of the plan, Mr. Tsen pushed it ahead with all his energy and tried to obtain the support of General Lu Yung-ting, Military Governor of Kuangsi, who is the most powerful militarist in South China for it. A conference for personal negotiations on the matter was arranged, and was held a few months ago at Nanning, the headquarters of General Lu, where the project was thoroughly and critically discussed. After several days consideration, it was decided that the plan was feasable and contained a potential factor which could make the South powerful. A campaign for canvassing the support of the high officials and officers in the different southern provinces was conducted. These officials and officers, when told of the importance of the plan all pledged their support. Mr. Tsen then made a recommendation to the Administrative Council for the adoption of the project, which was approved by the Council without delay.

The Northern government hitherto has paid no attention to the southern railway scheme, which the press north of the Yangtze River has referred to as "a huge dream of the South-West potentials," but as soon as the news was received in Peking that the scheme had received official sanction for execution, it began to show alarm. A cabinet meeting was called to consider measures of frustrating the "mad plan" of the Southern government. The reasons why Peking is so strongly against the plan are self-evident. If the South is allowed to carry out the plan and to deal with foreigners, its official status will be improved, and this improvement of status may lead to a recognition by the powers of its belligerency. Secondly, Canton will then borrow foreign money by pledging away railway rights and thereby strengthening its financial position. Thirdly, it would be a menace to the North if the means of communications in the south-western provinces should be controlled by the southern leaders alone.

What has caused the greatest concern in Peking, however, is the personnel of the railway administration in the South. In addition to the approval of the project, the Administrative Council at Canton passed a resolution to the effect that Mr. Tsen be appointed Director-General of Railways and that the high officials in the eight provinces, which are either wholly or partially under influence of the South, be appointed Associate Directors of Railways. Mr. Tsen was at one time president of the Board of Communications at Peking and Director-General of the Hukuang Railways. In view of his past experience in railway administration, the choice of him for the post, in the opinion of Southerners, was well made.

The Associate Directors officially appointed are: General Hsiung Ke-wu and Yang Shu-k'an for the Province of Szechuan; General Mo Yung-hsin and Chang Ching-fang for the Province of Kuangtung; General Tan Hou-ming and Li Ching-cheng for the Province of Kuangsi; General Tan Yen-kai for the Province of Hunan;

General Tang Chi-yao for the Province of Yunnan; General Liu Hsien-shih for the Province of Kweichow; General Yu Yu-jen and Chang Fang for the Province of Shensi; and General Ling Pao-i and Chen Chiung-ming for the Province of Fukien. All of these officials are either military governors or commanders of troops who are at liberty to do whatever they like within their jurisdiction. They have been appointed to the positions of Associate Directors of Railways purely on account of the influence they are wielding in the provinces through which or in which the railways are to be constructed.

The petition of the Southern Ministry of Communications to the Administrative Council giving reasons for the necessity of establishing a railway administration at Canton and bureaus in the provinces, which had already been approved, may be summarized as follows:

1. Since the establishment of the Military government and the formation of an expeditionary force, soldiers are seen everywhere in the country. As a consequence the people have become poverty-stricken. There is no remedy except the disbandment of troops, but where are the means to carry out the disbandment? Means are found in the construction of railways which will serve two purposes. Railway building will tend to develop industry and commerce, and spread education. It will give to the people a better livelihood. At the same time, it will give employment to the disbanded soldiers. After having left their camps, the soldiers may become workmen or railway guards. The government will profit by the disbandment and the people will suffer nothing thereby. As the area which the present railway scheme covers comprised of the territory of almost eight provinces, a central organization is needed whose duty is to control railway works and administration according to the principle of unification. All the projects for the railways to be constructed inside these provinces shall first be approved by the Railway Administration at Canton where the Administrative Council of the Military government is located.

2. The Director-General of the Railway Administration must be a man who enjoys a good reputation among the people of the eight provinces, has the full confidence of them and possesses experience in railway administration. Tsen Chun-hsuan should hold this position. In the course of his official career in the Tsing Dynasty, he was more or less connected with railway affairs of the country. Once he was the Director-General of the Szechuan-Hankow-Canton Railway. His present position as the chairman of the Administrative Council additionally qualifies him to accept the appointment.

3. Two important phases of the railway problem are the location of routes and the means of raising funds. Both of them concern the welfare of the provinces. Therefore the support of the provincial authorities is essential. To appoint the civil and military governors of these provinces as associate directors of the Railway Administration is to put upon their shoulders the responsibility of making the project a success. In each of the provinces a railway bureau is to be established under the direction of the civil or military governor or both governors under instructions from the Railway Administration.

The railway project itself, according to information from Canton, may be outlined thus. All the railways in the south-western provinces shall be constructed under one unified plan. The main lines shall be solid railways but the branches may be either railway or highways. The geographical features of the provinces concerned require that there shall be five main lines as follows:

1. The Canton-Chungking Railway, which will start from the Canton-Samshui Railway, proceed to Wuchow and Nanning in Kiangsi Province, connecting there with the projected Chinchow-Chungking Railway, and finally terminating at Chungking. Its two branches shall be: a—the Chuchow-Chinchow Railway for which the Siems Carey Company has secured the concession from the Peking government. b—the Shasi-Hsini Railway which will be branched out from the main line at Hsini on the Chinchow-Chungking section; pass through Kueiyang and Tungjen in Kueichow Provine, and Ch'enchow in Hunan Province; and terminate at Shasi in Hupei.

2. The Canton-Hankow Railway which will start from Canton; pass through Shaochow, Ch'enchow, Changsha and Yochow; and terminate at Hankow.

3. The Canton-Hangchow Railway which will start from Canton; pass through Swatow, Ch'angchow and Foochow; and end at Hangchow, the capital of Chekiang Province.

4. The Szechuan-Hankow Railway, which will start from Chengtu; pass through Chungchowfu and K'ueichowfu; and terminate at Hankow. Its branch line is to start from Chengtu; go through western Szechuan; and penetrate into Tibet. It will be called the Szechuan-Tibet

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Railway and will be further extended in the future to the south of Tienshan mountain regions.

5. The Szechuan-Sinkiang Railway. This line will start from the capital of Szechuan; pass through Nancheng and Fenghsiang in Shensi Province, and through Liangchow in Kansu Province; and terminate at Tehua, the capital of Sinkiang. Its branch line shall be known as the Sinkiang-Ili Railway which will be an extension of this main line into Ili. It will make connections with the railways in Central Asia.

Besides these main and branch railways, other branch railways or highways will be constructed in the future wherever they are found necessary to secure better connections between the different main and branch lines. It is here learned that the first step the Military government is to take in connection with their railway project is to start at once the construction of the section of the Canton—Hankow railway from Shaochow (in Kuangtung) to I Ch'ang (in Hunan) and at the same time to promote the construction of another three lines, namely, the Chinchow-Chungking Railway, the Shasi-Hsini Railway and the Chuchow-Chinchow Railway. Recently the southern Ministry of Communications sent instructions to the chiefs of the Canton-Hankow Railway Administration to the effect that a meeting of the board of directors be called and plans drawn up for the resumption of the construction of the Shaochow to I Ch'ang section.

The reasons for first promoting the construction of the Chinchow-Chungking, the Shasi-Hsini and the Chuchow-Chinchow lines are that the contracts have long ago been signed with foreign concerns for their construction; that these lines lie wholly in the provinces which are under the influence of the Southern Military government; and that these lines, after being constructed, will bring the capital of Kuangsi, the centre of the southern militarists, and that of Kuangtung, the centre of politics, more closely together.

The agreement for the construction of the Chinchow-Chungking Railway, commonly known as the Chinese Government Chin Yu Railway 5% Gold Loan of 1914, was signed in January between the the Banqe Industrielle de Chine and the Chinese government, the latter being represented by the then Prime Minister Hsiung Hsi-ling and Minister of Communications Chow Tze-chi. The amount of that loan was six million francs of which no advance has ever been made.

The agreement for the construction of the Shasi-Hsini Railway, known as the Chinese Government Railway 5% Gold Loan of 1914, was signed in July between the Bourring (?) Company of London on one side, and Chow Tze-chi and LiangTeng-i as the representatives of the Chinese government on the other side. The amount of the loan was ten million pounds sterling. No advance is said to have been made. The construction of the Chuchow-Chinchow line is provided in the Siems Carey Railway Agreement of 1915.

Peking February 14th, 1920.

Advance of Methodism in China

BY S. HOFLUND

THE announcement that six million, five hundred thousand dollars will be spent in China during the next five years by the Methodist Churches of the United States made at the opening of the conference of the church mission in Peking two week ago has turned the attention of all mission workers in the Far Eastern Republic toward the plans and the decisions made during that meeting.

During the year of 1919 at the national centennial meeting of the Methodists in the United States the sum of $140,000,000 was set aside, the North and South churches forgetting their sectional differences of the civil war period, for the work of the church both at home and abroad. Of this sum $40,000,000 was appropriated for foreign mission work by the northern branch, $6,500,000 coming to China.

The first step toward the China campaign came when one year ago the Board of Foreign Missions appointed Dr. Ralph Ward its secretary for China. Dr. Ward was a prominent figure in the revival in America and has come to China with the evident determination of producing an Oriental adaptation of the advancement made by the Church in America during the year past.

As a preliminary to the campaign in China, Dr. Ward has started out to make good the assertion that what the Methodist Church needed most in the country was less foreigners and more Chinese. Theoretically this is an old idea but the difficulty has been the effort and danger of putting it into actual practice.

Evidently the authorities in the United States have the confidence in Dr. Ward's ability to give him their unqualified support and for two weeks now, he has been directing a meeting in Peking which is in reality the culmination of a six months study of China as a whole. Heretofore such investigations have been directed from offices in America but Dr. Ward has come to the source of the investigation for his information.

Directly in charge of the work in China, of course, is Bishop Wilson S. Lewis, resident

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Bishop of the church, and his cooperation has largely made possible the work of Dr. Ward.

The Methodist Church, according to figures obtained in 1918, has property in China valued at nearly $2,000,000, is operating forty-two educational institutions and has a staff of 282 missionaries. The total membership of the China church is more than 65,000 and there are 25,000 students enrolled in Methodist supported schools. The division of denominational territory in China allots to Methodism the task of evangelising 80,000,000 Chinese and the church has already in the field 3,000 native preachers, in addition to its foreign workers and teachers.

The Church is divided into seven conferences in China which meet annually. Aside from the subjective value of an annual reunion, they are not taken seriously. This year, however, it has been different. It should be with the $6,500,000 backing. Among other things, Bishop Lewis set aside from one to three days of each conference session to a preliminary program statement meeting. Everybody had a chance to spend the six million. There were enough stenographers available to take down the good suggestions. Then, to add strength, a number of the leading Chinese and foreign leaders were selected from each conference to travel with the survey party from station to station, making an intensive study of the work on the field and preparing an exhaustive state of conditions and needs.

Obviously, a good deal of this could have been done by correspondence. It usually had been, in fact, which perhaps is the reason it wasn't.

It is an actual fact that this group of from fifteen to thirty-five Methodists traveled weeks overland by sedan chairs, by Yangtsze junks and by Min River rat boats from Chengtu to Fukien, until the Methodist work in China had been more thoroughly visited by a larger group than ever before in the history of the Church. And with such a background of preparation, one might consistently expect a fair amount of administrative wisdom in outlining a program for the next five years.

The meeting in Peking is the outgrowth of this preparation. There are over two hundred delegates in attendance from every section of China where Methodism is located. Already they have been in session over two weeks which would indicate either a brilliant success or a most consummate failure. Conferences that live longer than ten days are usually very violent or very epoch making. This one was not violent. All the delegates seem to be too busy and too much interested in China. They have all seen

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enough of the whole field to realize what a task they are facing.

Missionaries have always been folks of vision, but to date, they have had a frightful handicap. It is a genuine inspiration to witness the statesmenship that is directing this conference, now that there appears some probability of realizing these visions. It is remarked on every hand that there has really never been so much incentive for statesmanship in former conferences of this kind any more than there would be in conducting a prolonged prayer meeting, for they have usually been little more than a statement of the accumulated prayers and aspirations of the Chuch leaders, the same being prepared as a report and sent periodically to the Board at home.

This Conference, however, is for the first time in the history of the Church, reporting itself not in terms of supplication, but in terms of achievement. Consequently, the meeting has some import to the Chinese people and to China itself.

Peking folks have been so impressed with the comprehensiveness of this meeting, that the Peking daily newspapers are giving it an unheard of amount of space and the *Peking Leader* is publishing a two-page daily supplement.

It may be of some significance that the President himself received the entire delegation.

If the program of Industrial and Vocational Training alone is carried out, there will be something of nation-wide value accomplished.

For some reason or other, the old provincialism that has always walled in every section of China is being broken down and the co-ordinated plan for this type of work is being outlined with a persistency that might give credit to a business corporation. And goodness knows there has been little enough similarity in the past between the operation of the Church and business.

Everyone in Peking, of course, conceded that there may be a relapse. There usually is after such a large number of people have been faced up with such abnormal possibilities. But if the cooling process does set in, Methodist leaders are trusting Divine Providence and their own activities to have something of a share in moulding the ice.

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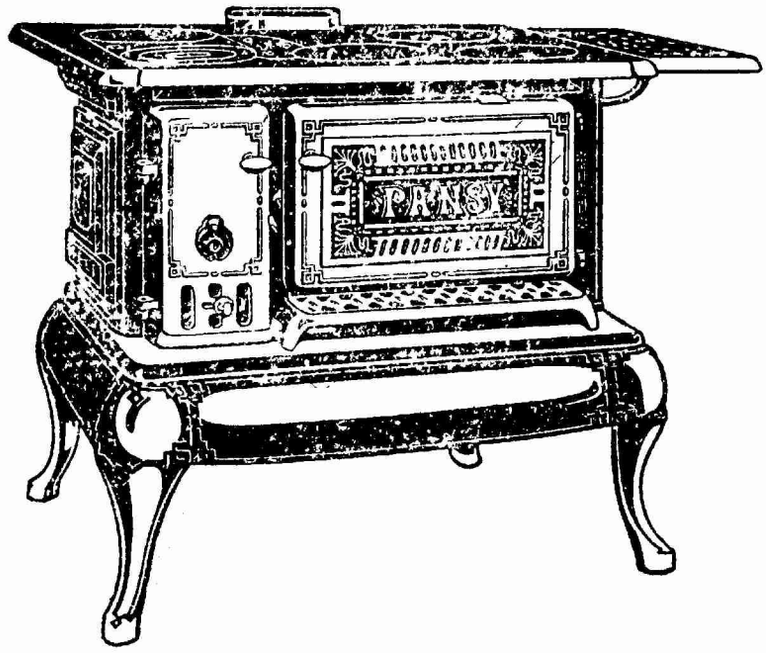

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by
C. F. REMER, M. A.,
Professor of Economics, St. John's University
and
H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,
Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The Chinese Eastern Railway

References: Pp. 522-25.

Questions: 1. Where are the following: Manchuli, Suifeuho, Harbin, Changchun, Pristan? 2. How long is the R. R., and how long did it take to construct it? 3. By what agreement and by whom was it built? 4. Who is the managing director? 5. What is the peculiar status of this R. R.? 6. Name three countries vitally interested in this R. R. and explain why each is interested. 7. How are the Bolsheviks interested in this matter, and what opportunities are given to China and Japan by their present interest? 8. What advantages will accrue to China if she can gain sole possession of the R. R.? 9. On what will China base her claims to possession? 10. What is General Chang Tso-ling's attitude?

Topic 2: Foreign Investors and Provincial Concessions

References: Pp. 518-20.

Questions: 1. Compare the relations between the provinces and the central government at the present time with those under the Manchu Dynasty. 2. Have the rulers of Chinese provinces any legal right to make trading concessions to foreigners? Explain carefully. 3. Could such a problem arise in the United States? Why? 4. What is the effect on the reputation of (a) a provincial official (b) a foreign trader who makes one of these agreements without consulting the central government? 5. What warning has been sent to the legations in Peking? 6. What is the power of a legation over its nationals?

2. National Affairs

Topic 1: The Tientsin Incident of Jan. 29-30.

References: Pp. 515-18.

Questions: 1. Exactly what happened on Jan. 29? 2. Give reasons why the Civil Governor in Tientsin is blamed. 3. Who issued the "search warrants" referred to? Were they legal? 4. Can you explain the apparent lack of a well-defined government policy in dealing with the students? 5. What seems to be the Japanese attitude in the present period as regards the Student Movement? 6. Contrast this with the Chinese government's policy.

Topic 2. China's Schools

References: Pp. 513-15.

Questions: 1. How many cities are named in which the work of education is disturbed? 2. Can you name any others? 3. What is considered by the editor to be the "fundamental difficulty" with China's schools? 4. Explain the expression: "the football of politics." 5. State in one sentence, if you can, the criticism that is made of the proclamation of the Civil Governor of Shantung. 6. What does the editor believe to be the solution of the difficulties? 7. What is meant by the word, "slogan?" 8. Explain the sentence: "Keep the schools out of politics."

Topic 3. A Legal Survey of China

References: Pp. 534-5.

Questions: 1. Read carefully the last three paragraphs of the address of the President of the Far Eastern Bar Association. 2. What does he consider to be the great need of China in the direction of legal reform? 3. Can you name any law or custom that you know to be different in two districts or provinces in China? 4. What is to be done in such cases? 5. Does Judge Lobingier believe that China should borrow the legal system of some other country? Explain. 5. What is the meaning of the word "survey" as it is used here?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Silver.

References: Pp. 518-563.

Questions: 1. In 1915 silver reached the low price of 23 English pence per ounce. What is the present price of bar silver in London? 2. What measures are being taken by the various countries named for the purpose of bringing the price down? 3. Does the editor believe that these measures will be successful? Why or why not? 4. What is said about the movement of silver from China during the past few years? 5. Check this statement by looking up the statistics in the China Year Book, 1919. 6. Do you think it was a bad thing or a good thing for China to send silver to India? Why?

Topic 2: Trade Mark Protection

References: Pp. 550-55.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the phrase "a colorable imitation" as used in the last paragraph? 2. Is it necessary, in order to obtain protection under American and British law, to bring proof that an imitation of a trade mark has actually deceived a buyer? 3. Find the case or the statement that shows your answer to this question to be correct. 4. Does the writer believe that "Big Stamp" cigarettes are an infringement of "Ruby Queen" cigarettes? Why?

Topic 3: Silk in America

References: P. 555.

Questions: 1. What was the total value of the raw silk imported into the United States in 1919? 2. What was the total value of the manufactures made from this silk? 3. What is the proportion between the two? 4. Find out, if you can, the cost of the raw material that goes into a silk gown or into any other article of manufactured silk in China. 5. Find the proportion in the Chinese case between the cost of raw material and the value of the finished product. Compare the two. 6. Do you see any connection between your result and the subject of "cheap" and "dear" labor? 7. What is meant by "artificial silk?"

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A Dialogue Over the Shantung Controversy

BY HSU TUNG-FAN, M. A., LONDON UNIV. *

QUESTION: Japan addressed a note to the Chinese government, requesting that negotiations be started for the return of the leased territory of Tsingtao and other interests in Shantung formerly enjoyed by Germany. Should China deal with her? Answer: We should not deal directly with Japan. The people of this country have explained in detail the reason why we should not. The question does not even deserve consideration, because our country has already refused to sign the Treaty of Peace with Germany. Our country has no reason to recognise the ratification of the treaty by other powers and its due performance. Therefore, Japan has no right to base her claim on the rights in Shantung on said treaty and ask for direct negotiations with our country. If we comply with her request and open negotiations with her, we place ourselves in a position whereby we must recognise her as a rightful successor to the former German rights in Shantung. It is conspicuous that we should reject the note from the Tokio government and submit the Shantung issue to the League of Nations.

Q. But don't you know that the powers which are constituting the League of Nations are the same which made the awards at the Paris Peace Conference? If China met with defeat in Paris, how could you expect her to win before the League of Nations? A. There is a difference between the League and the Peace Conference. The representatives of the various nations at the Paris Conference acted for their own individual governments. Their activities and functions were limited or checked by the treaties which their government had entered into with other governments.

Take England for example. England and Japan had not only formed an alliance but had entered into certain secret treaties. At the peace conference the representatives of Great Britain were obliged to recognise the obligations of their government toward Japan and their activities were confined necessarily by the understandings with Japan as stipulated in the alliance and the secret treaties. They were unable to free themselves from the bonds of the stipulations, otherwise, they would not be permitted to represent their government.

The same thing is true with France and Italy.

On the other hand the status of the representatives to the League of Nations will be quite different. Although the delegates must essentially represent their own governments, their function is for the organisation of the League and their views need not be narrowed down by the obligations of their own government.

Take the case of England again. The British delegate at the League needs to pay no attention to the obligations set out in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance or the secret treaties with Japan. He can present to the league whatever views he considers just.

When the discussion of the Shantung controversy takes place before the league and when the British delegate takes an antagonistic attitude toward the present settlement, Japan cannot utilise the treaty

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obligations as a weapon against him, because his position then will be that of a member of the League of Nations and not a representative of any partial interest. As such, it will be his duty to view the matter in the interest of the world at large and have for his aim nothing less than the permanent peace of the world. He is not the same representative at Paris whose duty it was to look after his own individual government in dealing with Germany and her Allies and at the same time be careful not to overstep the limits of the secret treaties which his government has signed.

In a word, the League is an international judicial tribunal whose position is above that of individual nations. Its delegate must judge like the judiciary, basing their decisions on justice alone. The delegate's judgment is not bound by obligations to either the complainant or the accused.

In attempting to solve the Shantung question, therefore, the League has only one issue before it, that is, the legality of the secret treaties concluded between China and Japan during the European War. As soon as this is decided, the decision on who should succeed to the former German rights in Shantung can be made very easily.

The delegates before the League, as we have already said, are not bound by the obligation contained in agreements made between certain nations, but their consideration is whether or not the agreement arrived at by the dispute was equitable or not.

Q. Then would China be successful in submitting the Shantung question to the League in view of the secret agreements between her and Japan?

A. Legally, Japan cannot, of course, demand the assumption of the former German rights in Shantung. Let me explain this briefly. In September 1914, when Japan declared to the world that she was driving out the Germans from Kiaochow for the peace of the Far East and would return the leased territory to China, she did not say that she intended to retain the economic rights firmly enjoyed by the Germans and she attached no condition to the return of Kiaochow to China. These demands were made afterwards. Legally speaking this is unlawful. If she had made these conditions, not only the various nations would refuse to agree, but China would also have opposed.

As to the twenty-one demands accepted by China under force of arms in May 1915, their illegality need not be discussed. Even the draft agreement concerning the Kao-hsu and Tsi-Shen Railways and the exchange of notes concerning the Kao-Tsi Railway, which in the eyes of the public are most injurious to the nations, cannot stand any argument. There were five important points on the exchange of notes concerning the Kao-Tsi Line. They are the joint establishment of the railway, the manning of the staff with Chinese, the organisation of a police system along the road by Japanese instructors, the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the various stations into Tsingtao except a small detachment in Tsinanfu, and the abolition of the civil administrations in the cities along the railway line.

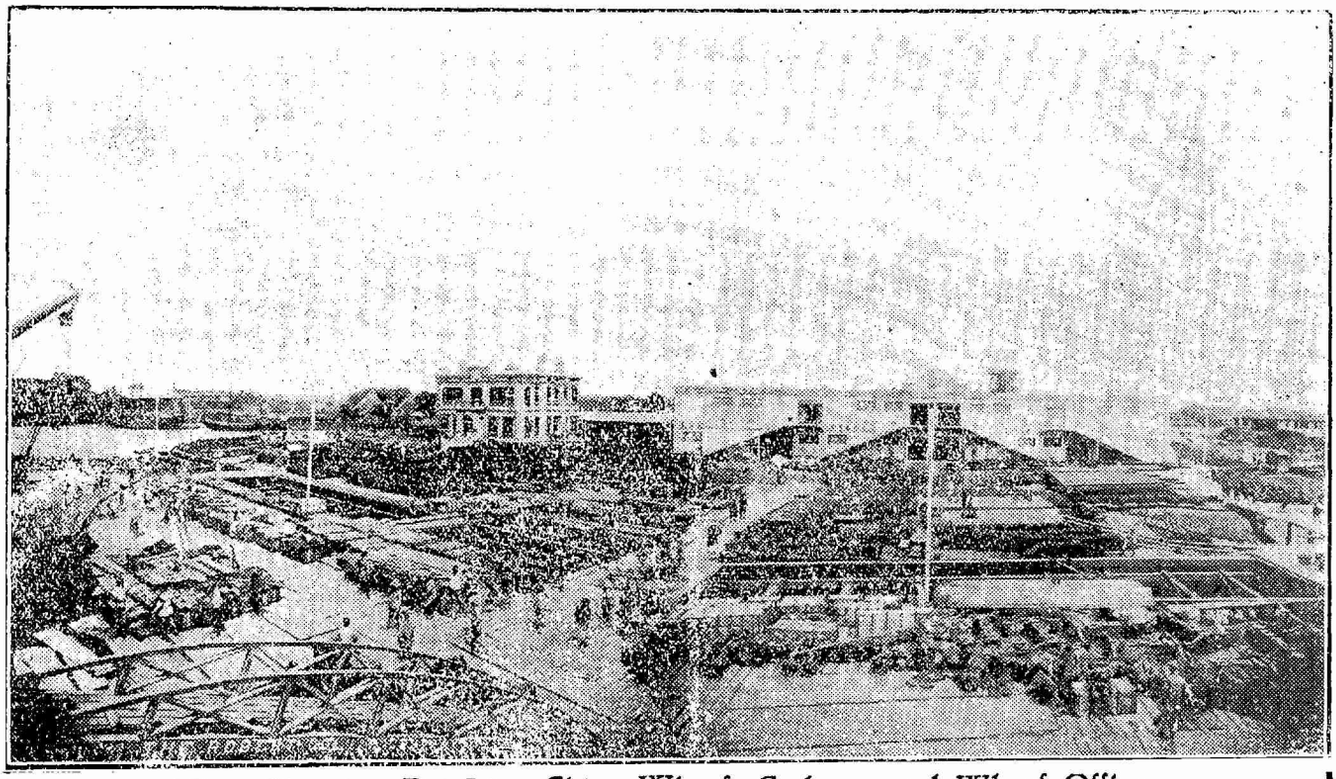
Except the withdrawal of a limited number of Japanese troops from Tsinan and the abolition of the civil administration in that city, the Japanese government has done nothing to carry out the stipulations of the agreement. Therefore, the Japanese themselves are not carrying out their obligations set forth in the Kao-Tsi agreement. How do they expect us to do so?

In the draft agreement concerning the Kao-Hsu and Tsi-Shen Railways, it was stipulated that four months after date, the principal agreement was to be signed. But on January 25 1919, the Japanese sent no note to our government for the signing of the principal agreement. Neither has she done anything in this respect since then. There is no question, therefore, that the life of the agreement has long been terminated. Legally, China need only refund the principle and interest on the 5,000,000 yen advanced by the Japanese banks on that occasion.

Moreover, China's declaration of war against Germany in August 1917, nullified all agreements between her and Germany and at the same time nullified the right of military occupation at Kiaochow by Japan. The secret treaties concluded between China and Japan during the war were all signed at the point of the sword and would certainly have no legal effect. It is beyond any shadow of doubt that the League of Nations cannot but restore the leased territory of Kiaochow and the other rights formally enjoyed by Germany in Shantung to China.

Q. Assuming that the League does restore these rights to China, what can be done if Japan refuses to execute her obligations?

A. This is really a difficult question. If Japan fails to comply with the decision of the League, the concensus of opinion in Europe and America will consider her action as audacious and they will oppose her. Japan will hold a very embarrasing situation in the eyes of the League, because once the league has decided on this question, it will be its duty to see that



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its decision is carried out. Its constituents can not ignore any disobedience on the part of an individual nation and upset the covenant of the League of Nations.

Once the League loses its function, it would be necessary for the security of the peace of the world to resort to other means than that of the league. Then not only the fate of Shantung but also the fate of the world will once more be at stake!

If Japan can offer us satisfactory conditions for the return of the Shantung rights, should Peking negotiate directly with it?

The Tokio government is afraid that they will lose their claim over the Shantung rights before the League of Nations so they are careful in making our government pretty offers in order to accomplish their aim for direct negotiation. This is quite natural. But the Japanese are unfaithful. China should not be fooled by them any more.

The Tokio government is sure to have certain general and flexible conditions offered to the Peking government at present. But when the time comes for discussion, she will change her original offers so that the Peking authorities will fall into her trap. Otherwise, she might sugar-coat certain expressions in the documents and find a way to control the city and acquire the railway and mining rights.

Japan has made it her business to deceive the Chinese. The repeated defeats suffered by China in her dealings with Japan are the best illustration for my purpose. We cannot but think that this is another one of those intrigues which Japan wants to take advantage of and pave the way for further loss of faith.

Furthermore, Japan will have her own way in the execution of the terms of the settlement, if China chooses to settle with her directly. If she fails to carry out her obligations, what relief will China get? Can China complain to the League of Nations? I think the League will adjudge the matter as between China and Japan themselves and will not hold herself responsible in effecting the execution of the stipulations. Japan, on the other hand, will claim that this is a matter already settled between the two countries themselves. This will place China into a most difficult position. The danger of direct negotiation is evident. The offers made by the Japanese government are similar to the bait for fish. We should be most cautious in avoiding direct negotiations.

Q. If after we reject the Japanese note and Japan arbitrarily informs the various powers that she will succeed to the former German rights in Shantung, what can China do?

A. We need not be too timid in this matter. The rights in Shantung assumed by Japanese are already over and above those enjoyed by the Germans. She can not expand or usurp any more power as the room for expansion has almost reached its limit. If Japan informs the powers of her proposal to succeed Germany, she would have to curtail a great deal of her present rights. We had no German troops stationed along the Kiao-Tsi Railway. There were no German civil administrations in Shantung. The railway was a joint Sino-German enterprise and the staff consisted of none but Chinese. The policing was done by Chinese. If Japan wants to succeed to the German rights, she would have to withdraw all her troops, abolish all her civil administrative bureaus, cooperate with the Chinese in the administration of the railway, employ only Chinese in the railway administration and return the power of policing the lines to China. Such being the case, China would be better off than she is now.

The point is, however, we have refused to sign the German treaty. The ratification of the treaty by Japan and other powers has nothing to do with China. If Japan claims the rights created by the treaty, China need not recognise her. She can submit her case to the League of Nations for a just decision. Our refusal to deal with Japan is based on our refusal to sign the treaty of peace with Germany. There is no alternative except a solution of the case by the League.

If the Shantung controversy is submitted to the League, the feeling between China and Japan will naturally run high. I do not see how this could benefit China.

We can classify Japanese generally into two classes: The militarists and the politicians. Since the militarists came into power, she has adopted an agressive policy toward us. It is impossible to befriend a nation which continuously looks for aggrandisement at the expense of our country; so long as the militarists remain in power without changing their policy there could be no friendly feeling.

Happily, the United States Senate has already passed a resolution calling for reservation on the Shantung arrangement in the treaty. The concensus of opinion in the United States, too, considers the settlement as unjust. The governments of Great Britain and France are considering the advisability of accepting the American reservation. If we deal directly

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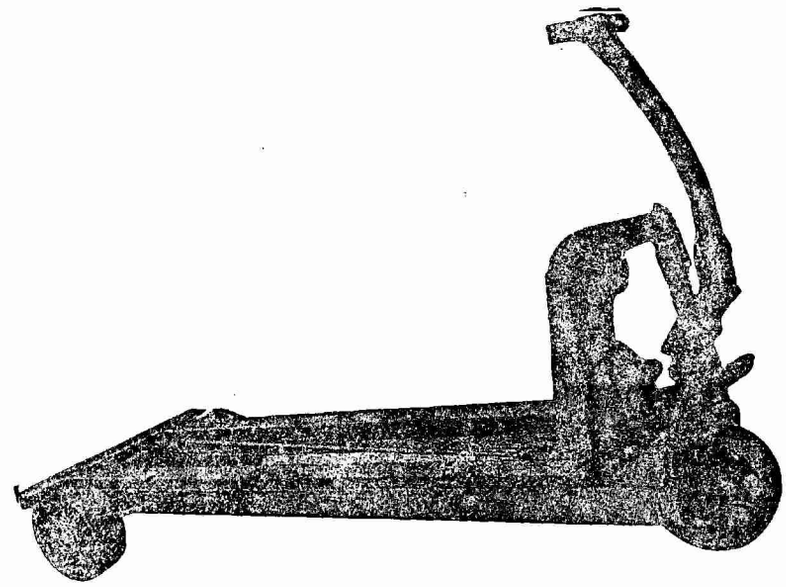

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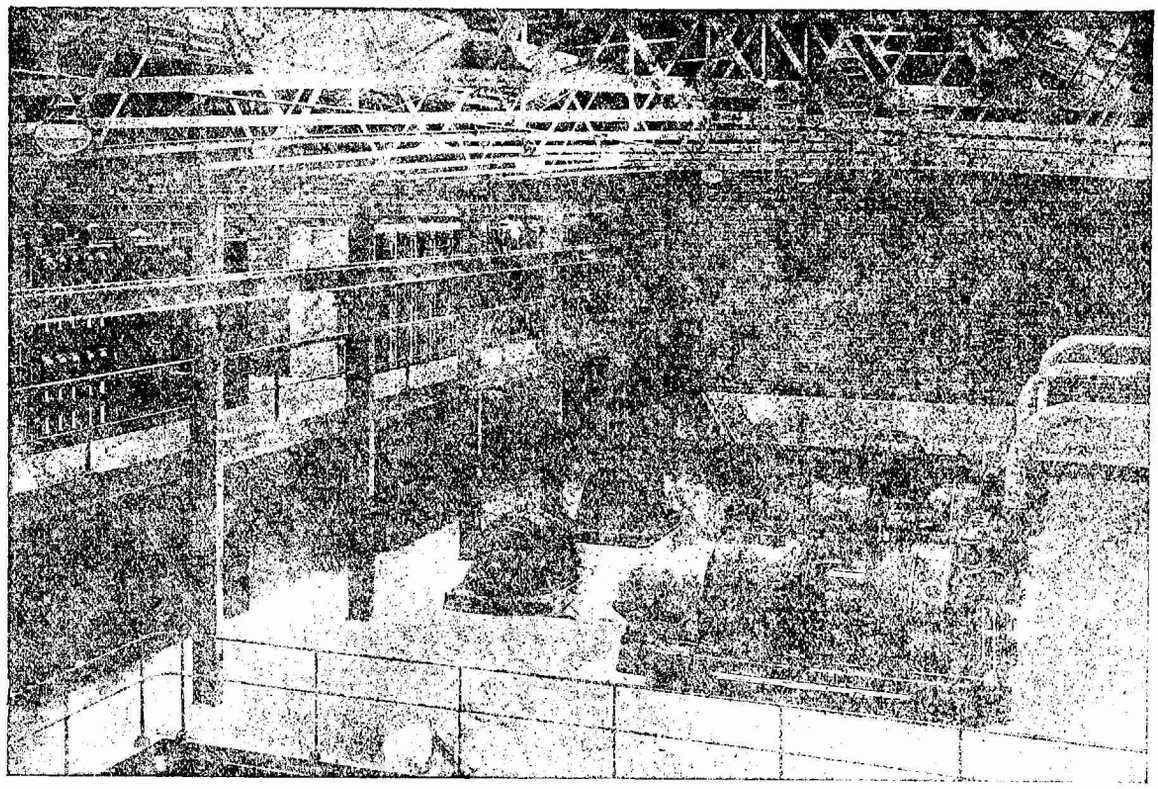

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with Japan, we will have little or no chance of securing the friendship of Japan, but will lose the sympathy of the United States. How are we going to face the champion of justice in the world?

Q. As the Shantung case should be submitted to the League of Nations for settlement, what do you propose to do for the present?

A. Since China has already signed the Austrian treaty of peace, she is entitled to membership at the League. There is no difficulty in submitting the case to the league. What we ought to do at present is to organise a commission consisting of experts on the Shantung question and on international law for the careful preparation of the case. Jurists of international repute from Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Belgium should be retained to assist the commission in its work.

The commission should gather all necessary document, statistics and other information concerning the Shantung issue and submit the case in accordance with established principles of international law to the League.

On the other hand, it should gather all the facts about the unlawful actions of Japan since her acquisition of Tsingtao. A brief report on this should be distributed among all recognised organisations in all countries so that the nationals of the foreign states may have a brief idea of Japan's aggrandising scheme in China. Then it will not be difficult to disclose to the world Japan's deceitful policy and to show the world that the declaration by Mr. Hara, the foreign Minister, that Japan was prepared to return Kiaochow was merely a plan to dazzle the sense of the world.

During this hour, China should soon terminate the internal dispute and present a united front in our diplomatic dealings. The government should assist the people in their fight for justice and encourage their national spirit. Let us waste no time in reaching the goal of a just decision by the League of Nations.

On the other hand, we should be prepared for the worst materially. If by any chance, the decision of the League could not be enforced, we should be prepared to sacrifice everything to resist the Japanese; and offer our lives for the accomplishment of our aims. Only then can we hope for the return of the rights formally enjoyed by Germany in Shantung and only then can the Shantung issue have a final and just settlement.

This, of course, is not a local issue in China. It concerns the future world peace. It concerns the welfare of the human race. Shall we rise and accomplish our glorious aim?

News from North China

The Civil Governor of Chihli has recovered from his recent attack of influenza.

Miss Walton and Miss Holmes of Shansi are spending a fortnight with Mrs. Goodrich, of the American Board Mission in Peking

Mrs. Morrow, wife of Colonel Morrow, commanding officer of the *U. S. China Expedition*, is at present in the hospital seriously ill.

On Monday morning, Paul Hutchinson, editor in China for the *Christian Advocate*, gave an interesting lecture on Publicity at the North China Language School.

The government has decided to renew the censorship of all letters and telegrams as a preliminary measure to check the spread of Bolshevik influence into China.

Messrs, Chang Tsu-shen, Chow Chuan-ching, Hsieh Yung-hsi, Wu Tai and Li Tien-chang have been appointed to the Audit Commissions of the Tsing Hua College

Prime Minister Chin gave a luncheon party in honor of Sir John Jordan, British Minister, at his private residence, on Monday. The Cabinet Ministers were among his guests.

Police Commissioner Yang I-te of Tientsin has given to detained student leaders some extra warm clothing and an allowance of sixty cents a day for food and daily general expenses.

Dr. C. T. Wang is reported in Peking to have accepted the Peking government's invitation to come to Peking immediately. Dr. Hawkling Yen will be sent to escort and welcome him to the Capital.

Lieutenant Colonel Miles Hess of Tientsin has issued a proclamation to all Czecho-Slovaks to register with their authorities, stating whether they desired to be repatriated or wish to remain in China.

His Excellency Don Louis Pastor, Spanish Minister in Peking, has recovered after being confined to his legation for many months by the severe attack of holera which he contracted in the summer.

Three new foreign nurses have been engaged in England for the Victoria Hospital in Tientsin, which was understaffed during the war. These ladies are expected to arrive in Tientsin some time in April.

The Office of the High Industrial Commissioner has been formally organized by Yeh Kung-cho. A number of letters appointing distinguished Chinese to be Commissioner Yeh's honorary advisers have been issued.

The Land Measurement Bureau, of which Tseng Tsung-kien is Director-general, is now negotiating with the Japanese for a loan to reorganize the Bureau. The land tax of China has been proposed as security for the loan.

Dr. Goucher, founder of Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland, and chairman of the World Committee on Missionary Higher Education, gave an address to the students of the Women's Union College last week.

The chief secretaries of the President's office and the Cabinet gave a dinner to the foreign journalists in Peking inside the Presidential Palace this noon. Almost all the foreign newspaper men responded to their invitation.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Black of the British firm of Whittlaw and Company are leaving on February 18 for England by way of the United States. They will be gone about seven or eight months on a combined business and pleasure trip.

Miss Mary Ferguson, in connection with the adoption of the American Women's College by Wellesley College, has offered her services in assisting in the care of the library of the College. Miss Ferguson is a Wellesley girl.

February 12, was observed in Peking and Tientsin as a national holiday in celebration of the 8th anniversary of the union between the North and the South, notwithstanding the fact that the two sections of the country still remain apart.

A report is in circulation that the government intends to construct an efficient port at Hulutao as a

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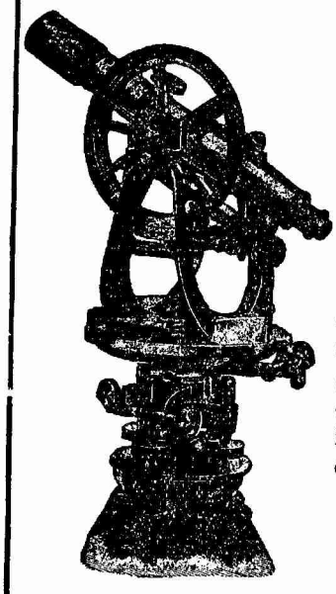
PRECISION INSTRUMENTS



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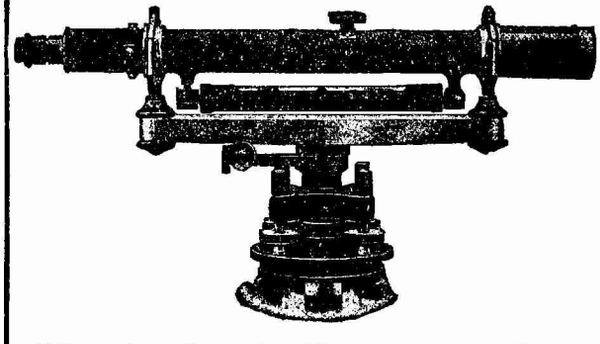

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The Peking branch of the China Medical Missionary Association have issued invitations for a reception to be given the delegates and visitors to the Biennial Conference at No. 5 San Tiao Hutung on Saturday, February 21, from nine until seven.

A large quantity of opium seized by the authorities was burned outside the Temple of Agriculture in Peking yesterday afternoon by order of General Ma Lung-piao, who maintains a large force of soldiers to search passengers on the Peking-Mukden Line.

One of the largest land-deals in the British Concession in Tientsin, according to the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, was completed recently, when R. G. Buchan, of Messrs. Wilson and Company purchased the entire lot on which the premises of his firm stand.

A large number of men and women attended the regular monthly meeting of the Mothers' Club which was held last Monday at the home of Mrs. D. W. Edwards, of the Y. M. C. A. compound in Peking. This was the one meeting of the year to which fathers were invited.

The members of the Methodist Program Statement Conference were received at a special reception on Monday afternoon by President Hsu in his palace. The President gave special welcome to the visiting church delegation to which response was made by Bishop Lewis.

G. Wallace Null of Sacramento, California, has arrived in Tientsin to join the staff of the J. E. Hayes Engineering Corporation. Mr. Null served as Captain in the Engineering Corps during the war and has until recently been designing engineer for the California State Highway Commission.

Peking Parliament adjourned on February 10, bringing to a close the special session begun in November last. Li Sheng-to, Speaker of the Senate, presided. The President was repesented by Prime Minister Chin. The whole Cabinet with the exception of Lu Cheng-hsiang, was present on the occasion.

R. N. Hall of Messrs. Fearon Daniel and Co., in Tientsin has been transferred to Shanghai and left for Shanghai on Wednesday. Mr. Hall came to Tientsin last September to take over the duties of Mr. Upson, who has since been in America for a vacation. Mr. Upson is understood to be now in Shanghai and will come to Tientsin in the near future.

Dr. Hu Suh, professor in the Peking Government University, read a paper before the International Christian Fellowship Club on the evening of Februray 12, on the subject, "Immortality as the Guiding Principle of Life." The meeting was held in the Parish Room of the American Board Mission, the chair being taken by Archibald Rose, of the British legation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has informed the Ministry of the Interior that neither German nor Austrian subjects nor those of any non-treaty Powers should be permitted to land on Chinese soil without special permission from the Ministry or pass-ports issued by the Chinese authorities abroad. The Customs Administration has already been notified to the same effect.

Chen Lu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has tendered his resignation to the government. It is reported that he may be appointed Chinese Minister to Paris. Lu Cheng-hsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has removed out of the Waichiapu to his own home as a first step to resign from his present post. He is now on sick leave.

Since the students' action of the fourth instant, all the educational institutions in Peking have been under the custody of the police and the soldiers. The students are now allowed to give lectures on the streets, but they have been doing so quietly. An attempt by six hundred Peking students on Tuesday to parade the streets was, however, frustrated by the soldiers in time.

Last Monday, six hundred students of Tsing Hua College tried to enter Peking to lecture the public on the Shantung question but they were not allowed by the soldiers and gendarmerie to do so. One report says that had they remained at the gate of Hsichihmen half an hour longer, General Wang Huai-ch'ing, Commander-in-chief of the gendarmerie, would have ordered his men to employ violence.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hodge, of the Northwestern Trading Company, Seattle, are spending a few days in Tientsin after having visited Peking, and will go to Shanghai next week. Mr. Hodge states that the American business men of the West Coast are displaying an ever growing interest in the commercial and industrial opportunities presented in China and that they hope for a greatly increased trade with this country in the near future.

Liang Shih-yi, former Director-general of the Customs Administration, and one of the principal leaders of the old Chaotung Hsien or Communications clique, gave a dinner last evening at his home in honor of Sir John Jordan, British Minister, who will soon retire. Among the guests present were A. Rose, British Commercial Attache; Mr. Aglen, Inspector-general of the Customs; and W. F. Tyler, Adviser to the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Navy.

Peking, February 14, 1920.

News From Honan

More than $900,000 have been deposited in the Honan branches of the Bank of China.

An institution for teaching girls and women the methods of weaving will be established in Kihsien.

The shareholders of the Chung Yuan coal Company of Honan will meet together in Peking, April 1.

Bishop W. C. White of the Canadian Church Mission in Kaifeng is planning to depart for England on February 23.

Magistrate Wei Hsi Ku of Lanfeng has investigated personally the opium condition of villages in his district.

A sum of $2,400 has been raised by the magistrate of Shuihsien for flood relief funds for the suffering region of this province.

Twenty men will be sent to study in the Model Administration Institution in Peking and monthly expenses of $20 will be given to each one.

Madam Chen Chow Shih of Peiyang was decorated by the Civil Governor for her contribution of $300 for educational purposes in her district.

All districts in Honan were instructed by the Industrial Bureau that the latter has 500 sheets of good silkworm eggs which will be sold at 30 cents per sheet.

Branches of five well known insurance companies have been established in Kaifeng and the most prosperous ones of them are the Hwa An and the Chin Hsing branches.

A regulation limiting the extravagance in eating, clothing, furniture and ceremony and prohibiting cigarette smoking was drawn up by the self Government Research Club.

A fine of $50 was enforced on the Kung Hsing Cheng Express Company, for 220 bags of rice transported by that company from Sinyang to Chihli. At the same time the company was ordered to sell the rice within the boundary of this province.

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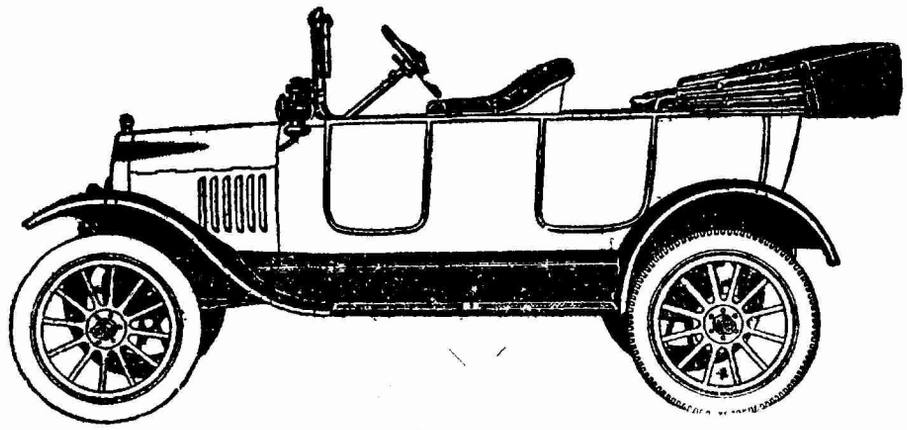

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A telegram has been sent to the ministry of Communications by the Civil Governor stating that in order to relieve the sufferings of the people, transportation of foodstuffs is exclusively prohibited and that even rice transported for military purposes will be prevented from going out of Honan in case it has not been allowed by the Civil Governor.

T. J. K.

Taikang, Honan, February 10, 1920.

News from South China

A number of meetings have been arranged for David Yui, and Fletcher S. Brockman of the Y.M.C.A. during their visit to Canton the last four days.

Two Germans, former managers of German firms in Swatow who were repatriated during the war, are said to be returning to resume their business there.

A staff officer from Hongkong arrived at Amoy and called on General Chen Chiung-ming on January 22. The British officer is said to be much impressed by what he had seen and spoke highly of the administration of General Chen in Southern Fukien.

The members of the Canton Militia have decided to raise a fund of $50,000 for the purpose of running a daily press. Only members are allowed to be shareholders and each share is five dollars. It is said that they intend to have it open early next March.

Another political group has been formed among the Canton M. P.'s formerly belonging to the "New Club" who seceded as a result of the difference of opinion arising from the recent parliamentary deadlock. The new group is known as the "Reform Club."

The Seventy-two Guilds Merchants of Canton have signified their willingness to cooperate with the Educational Association to open popular free schools in various parts of the city. Sixty such free schools are being planned, each requiring $500, a year for expenses.

Cheng Fook-tung, an overseas merchant, has been invited to return to Canton by the Acting Civil Governor for the purpose of organizing a cotton mill here. It is understood that Mr. Cheng is a wealthy capitalist and owner of a cotton mill in the South Seas.

The Kwangtung Students' Union has petitioned the Military Government the Tuchun and the Shengchang not to give in to the Portuguese in Macao in the negotiations concerning the Green Island reclamation dispute, in order to preserve the territory and the sovereignty of the nation.

One of the most disastrous fires in the history of Hongkong occurred on the morning of February 4, at West Point in premises principally used as rice godowns and dwelling houses. The cause of the outbreak was unknown. Thirty-four lives were lost, four men, nine women and twenty-one children.

The students of the Government Law School who have been on strike against the new principal, Mr. Ho Lai Nan have been gradually drifting back to their classes. Those who are still absent being the out of town students who have gone back to their districts to spend the Chinese New Year holidays.

The Swatow Police Commissioner, Li Siu-yu, has been ordered to proceed to the Straits and other Sea Colonies for the purpose of soliciting the financial assistance of the overseas merchants for the establishment of the Chao-Mei Industrial Factory to be opened in Swatow. His position has been taken over by Lu Shu-chang.

The Provincial Assembly of Kwangsi Province has declared itself anti-gambling. This stand was made known in a memorandum submitted to the National Assembly at Canton, by the Speaker of the Kwangsi Assembly urging that action be taken by

Parliament with a view to supress the gambling evil in the western provinces.

Chen Iau-chieh, a member of the Swatow Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the local Police Commissioner for permission to form an association for the promotion of commerce with a view to encouraging the development of commercial and industrial enterprises here. It is understood that the request will be approved.

Miss Cheng Yuk-sau, for nearly six years a student in France, addressed the students of the Government Normal School for Girls on January 31, relating her experience in connection with her work during the European war and the Peace Conference.

The Military government of Canton has instructed the Salt Commissioner to notify the salt merchants that local subsidiary coin notes will be accepted for payment of the salt revenue but 15 percent must be added to those notes to make them equal in value with the big dollar notes which up to date were the only kind accepted.

At a recent meeting the promoters of the "Institution for the Poor" in Canton decided to subscribe a sum sufficient to start the institution before proceeding to get subscription elsewhere. The purpose of organizing this institution is to teach some useful manual trade to the many unemployed who now crowd the streets and to make them better citizens.

Lu Shou-hua, a graduate of Illinois University in banking, has been invited by Dr. Lim Boon Kong to join the staff of the Ho Hong Bank in Singapore, of which Dr. Lim is a director. Mr. Lu has been a teacher in the Amoy Y. M. C. A. since his return from America. He was a Tsing Hua student sent out to study on Indemnity fund in 1914.

A meeting was held by many foreigners at the Canton Y. M. C. A. on February 2, for the purpose of forming the Laau Faau Mountain Summer Camp Association and officers were elected. It will be the purpose of the association to do everything possible to make this mountain a desirable summer resort for those who wish to escape the heat of the Canton summers.

Fifty-three leading overseas Chinese merchants have been decorated by the Canton Military government with the fourth class Chia-ho decoration and twenty-eight others the fifth class Chia-ho. Among the recipients of the honors are Dr. Lim Boon-keng, Messrs. Chen Cho-nan, Chang Yung-fook and Lim Yi-soon, all well known Straits merchants.

Lin Cheng-huan, speaker of the Provincial Assembly of Canton, urged that, in view of the seriousness of the case, all rice smugglers found guilty of engaging in the illegal traffic should be severely punished. Reports have been received from the gentry of Tungkin stating that some unscrupulous merchants have been in league with Military officers to smuggle rice abroad.

Several overseas merchants, Kwauk Kung-wu, Wong Pang, Cheng Fook, Wong Lum and others, are making plans to open a big cotton mill in Canton. The proposed mill is to be modeled after the big Chinese owned cotton mills in Haiphong, with a total capital of $5,000,000 to be subscribed jointly by the seventy-two guilds merchants in Canton and the Chinese overseas merchants. The cotton mill will be known as "Tai Chung Hua Cotton Mill."

The issue of $20,000,000 of premium bonds by the Canton Military government is being planned, the regulations governing the proposed bond issue having been passed at a recent meeting of the Administrative Council. The money derived from the sale of the bonds will be entirely devoted to industrial purposes, such as the establishment of a government bank, the construction of motor roads in the Southwestern provinces, the development of the coal and iron resources.

The three delegates Chung Shao, Yi Shun and Fu Tai Liang of the Hunan Students Union who arrived at Canton recently went on January 31, to the military government to wait on Tsen Chun-hsuan. They recited the crimes of the Northern Military Governor Chang Ching-yao and requested the Military government to declare war against him. They urged that money and ammunitions be sent to the Southwestern armies there, so that a successful military movement against Chang Ching-yao may be carried out.

Fletcher S. Brockman, associate general secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in North America, and David Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in China, with headquarters in Shanghai, arrived at Canton on February 5. Mr. Brockman and Mr. Yui met the members of the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A. of Canton and the secretaries on February 5, to plan the work of the Y. M. C. A. in Canton for the next five years.

President Lin Sun of the Senate and Speaker Wu Ching-lien and Vice-Speaker Ch Fu-chen of the House in Canton, together with the members of the two houses of the National Assembly, have jointly sent a circular telegram to the provinces, stating that since China has persistently refused to recognize any Japanese succession to the German interests in Shantung, it would be defeating China's cause to enter into direct negotiations with Japan now for the return of Kiaochow. The citizens of the Republic are warned against the danger of the Peking government falling into the trap set by Japan, and they are, therefore, urged to unite in opposition to the proposal of direct negotiation by Japan. H. W.

Canton, February 6, 1920.

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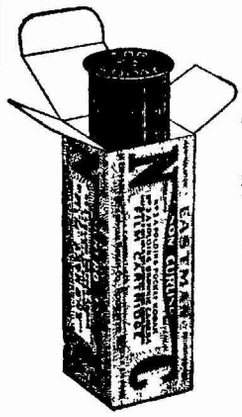

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SHANGHAI

Who's Who in China

(孔祥柯)

Kung Hsiang-koo

Mr. Kung Hsiang-koo, a direct descendant of the 27th, generation of Confucius and Shantung's own delegate at the Versailles Conference, was born in 1888. After receiving his preliminary education in various schools in Chihli, Kiangsu and Chekiang, he studied at the Tientsin Middle School and received his diploma in 1905. In the following year, he took up studies in the Yi Hsueh Kwan (Translation College), Peking, where he graduated in 1911.

Mr. Kung was appointed dean of the Shantung High School immediately after leaving college, where he also taught various subjects. Mr. Kung's interest in politics began in 1915 when he ran for legislator of the Shantung Provincial Assembly and was not only successful in the campaign but also was elected by the Assembly as its Vice-speaker upon its organisation. Mr. Kung, however, continued to take an interest in education and held concurrently the offices of president of the Shantung High School and professor at the Shantung Commercial School.

When Yuan Shih-k'ai launched his monarchial campaign, the Shantung Assembly, like all others, met with the fate of dissolution, but Mr. Kung did not retire from official life, for Peking had already an eye on the ability of the young parliamentarian and appointed him counsellor-to-be and a member of the Currency Commission of the Ministry of Finance. As such, Mr. Kung travelled extensively in Chihli, Hupeh, Kwangtung, Fukien, Chekiang and Kiangsu, investigating financial conditions.

Upon his return to Shantung in 1915, he was appointed president of the Shantung Provincial Law College, an office from which he resigned in 1916 when the provincial Assembly came into existence again upon the restoration of the Republic. Mr. Kung was then again elected Vice-speaker.

In 1918, Mr. Kung attracted nation wide attention when he advocated and organised the League of Provincial Assemblies to undertake the work of settling the internal dispute between the North and the South. He figured prominently after its inauguration and was the author of many historical documents in his effort to promote permanent peace. This work naturally involved a great deal of adverse criticism directed against the administrative officers and thus antagonised the militarists. Many attempts were made to muzzle him and even his life was at times threatened. In fact, reports of his execution by a certain Tuchun were freely distributed and published. Mr. Kung, as a precautionary measure, was a political refugee in Shanghai almost a year.

Following the signing of the armistice and the announcement of the holding of the peace conference in Paris, Mr. Kung was elected by Shantung to be its delegate. He participated in many a dramatic session at Versailles and was always a welcomed guest and speaker when he traveled in France, England and the United States.

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Week's News Summary

CHINA

February 13. Message to Southern government urging renewal of peace negotiations from Tang Shao-yi, chief southern delegate, made public.

February 14. Fire sweeps Chungking leaving 10,000 homeless.

February 15. American Red Cross, Shanghai, sends $3,000 for relief of Chungking sufferers.

February 17. Kaifeng message states serious political situation arisen in Honan owing to attempt of Central government to remove Tuchun Chao Ti.

SIBERIA

February 12. Japanese reported to be landing more troops and munitions at Vladivostock and to be fortifying the city.

February 13. Dispatch reports armistice has been concluded between Soviets and Czechs.

February 14. Various members of Allied missions to Siberia reported prisoners of the Bolsheviks.

JAPAN

February 12. Japanese hold parade in Tokio 30,000 persons representing 100 labor, political and other organizations of country——asking for universal suffrage.

February 13. Emperor of Japan pledges nation to collaborate with Poland.

February 17. Japanese House broken up in confusion following debate on universal suffrage. Police and troops held in readiness to prevent violence.

GENERAL

February 12. French and British Premiers confer on political and financial subjects.——Lebanon asks independence from Turkish regime.

February 13. French premier notifies Germany that stay in Rhine district of occupation will be indefinite because of Germany's failure to comply with treaty of peace.——Heavy storm sweeps east coast of United States, damaging telephonic and telegraphic communications and shipping.——Wilson deprecates universal military service as a party measure.

February 14. Hindenburg, Ludendorff, German naval officers and other army officers totalling more than 1,000 are asked on Allies war criminal list.——President Wilson sanctions Senator Hitchcock's anti-boycott reservation to Treaty of Peace.

February 15. Koreans reported in a Washington dispatch, to have killed 300 Japanese, after being armed by Bolsheviki, near Kirin.——United States Senate votes to expedite decision on peace treaty.——Supreme Council's program fixed at League of Nations meeting in London——execution of treaty with Germany to come first.

February 16. United States railways will be returned to private ownership March 1.——Switzerland joins League of Nations.——British ministry to be reshuffled.

February 17. Allies prepare to use military force if Germany refuses to live up to treaty.——Ex-Kaiser

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may be exiled to Dutch East Indies.——Railway men of the United States walk out on strike demanding cut of high cost of living or higher wages, 300,000 involved.

Men and Events

W. B. Kennett, attorney for the British-American Tobacco Company of Shanghai, accompanied by Lord Atcheson of London were in Peking on business last week.

F. Tillson, manager of foreign publicity of Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, U. S. A., arrived in Shanghai on Feburary 15, on a tour of inspection and investigation.

Henry Meyers of Kobe, was in Shanghai last week on his way to America via Marseilles and London. Mr. Meyers is going to America to enter Davidson College, North Carolina.

C. T. Wang, Chinese Peace Delegate to the Versailles Conference, was the guest of the committee and members of the Union Club of China at tiffin on Monday, February 16, at 12:30 o'clock.

The committee of the Canton Guild were hosts at tea in honor of Dr. C. T. Wang, at the Canton Guild, No. S. 9 Ningpo Road on Saturday, February 14, at 4. p. m. Short talks were made by C. T. Wang and Tang Shao-yi.

Plans for the future development, support and equipment of the Navy Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai, was discussed by Fletcher S. Brockman of New York at a meeting of the International Committee of management at the Navy Y. M. C. A., on Tuesday, February 17.

The Rev. A. J. Walker, dean of the Holy Trinity Cathedral in Shanghai, has resigned his position and will be succeeded by C. F. J. Symons, formerly port chaplain and sub-dean, as was announced at the regular meeting of the organization held last week.

The golden anniversary of the parent organization of all of the extensive Rockefeller Oil enterprises —the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, was celebrated in New York on January 11. John D. Rockefeller did not attend the anniversary celebration, being in Florida at the time.

The American Red Cross voted at a meeting last week to send $3,000 for the relief of those made homeless as a result of the fire at Chungking, Szechuen. W. A. B. Nichols, chairman of the China Central Committee forwarded the amount to the organization at Chungking.

The domestic rates of postage from the Phillipine Islands to Shanghai has been changed, according to notification received at the American Post Office last week. The former rate from Shanghai has been five cents letter postage and in the future will be two cents, effective at once.

The local members of the Far Eastern American Bar Association including the Consul-General, gathered at the home of their president, Judge Lobingier, on Friday evening to meet Dr. C. T. Wang and also bade bon voyage to one of their number, Mr. Bible, who is leaving soon for the United States.

A. Johnson, formerly business manager of the *Japan Advertiser*, (Tokio), it is reported, has been appointed U. S. Trade Commissioner, and will be attached to the Embassy at Tokio. Mr. Johnson is a graduate of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri, and has been in the East about two years.

Carl L. Seitz, general agent and manager of the China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd., has announced his retirement from that position in compliance with the recent China Companies Order in Council amendment to become effective. Arnhold Brothers and Company have been appointed attorneys, general agents and managers.

A. M. Frame, president of the Frame, Leaycraft Company of New York, arrived in Shanghai from India last week. Mr. Frame, who is accompanied by his wife, is making a tour of the world in the interest of his company. The firm has recently opened offices in Shanghai at 51a Kiangse Road to do a general import and export business with E. P. Gosling as resident manager.

A pamphlet containing leading articles dealing with reforms in administration in Chosen (Korea), introduced since the Government-General of Chosen was reorganized with Baron Saito as Governor-General in August 1919 has been published by the *Seoul Press*. These articles tend to give the readers some idea of the situation in Korea and what measures the government has taken to meet it.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, Peking, who is now in America is attending and holding conferences with business men at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, New York. On January 10, Mr. Arnold addressed the Commercial, Club on "China, the New World of Opportunity." He is planning on returning to Peking in the spring, accompanied by his family.

Chung Cheng, recently graduated from the School of Journalism, University of Missouri, departed for his home at Kaifeng, Honan, from Vancouver, B. C., on January 22. Mr. Cheng intends entering the journalism field and has expressed his idea of using American methods in the development of Chinese journalism. Mr. Cheng while in America also attended the School of Mines at Rolla, Mo.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert Dollar of San Francisco accompanied by J. Harold Dollar of Shanghai and P. H. Bordwell, manager of the Dollar office in Tientsin were in Peking for several days last week. On Thursday, February 12, they were entertained at luncheon at the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, by Chas. W. Corbaley, manager of the Dollar interests in Peking. About fifty guests including the American legation officials and prominent business men of Peking were present.

With the hall a replica of the famous Mount Vernon home of George Washington as seen from the Potomac, the Washington Ball of the American community of Shanghai will not only be one of the year's most magnificent social events but will also be the most pretentious affair ever given by the Washington Ball committee. The ball will be held in the Shanghai Town Hall on the night of February 21. One thousand tickets have been sold for the annual fete. The decorations are in charge of A. C. Row of the art department of the British-American Tobacco Company.

The Alumni Association of Christian Colleges which was organized on June 14, 1919 with the objects of (1st) fostering the fellowship of the alumni, (2nd) the rendering of mutual assistance, (3rd) the interchange of knowledge, and (4th) the rendering of public service, celebrated the fourth annual reunion dinner (the three previous being under the auspices of Y. M. C. A.) on Saturday, February 14 at 7 p.m. at the Yih Ping Shang Hotel, Shanghai. Several important speeches were made at the dinner. This year the dinner was open to ladies from girls' colleges, St. Mary's and McTeiyre's being represented.

American School Fund

The following is a list of subscriptions received during the week ending February 21, 1920:

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Mr. & Mrs. W. W. Lockwood	100.
W. W. Peter	30.
Dr. & Mrs. R. V. Taylor, Jr.	75.
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His Work is to Spend Two Million Dollars

One of the most interesting and unique missionary "jobs" in China is held by J. H. Blackstone who has his office in Nanking and Peking. He is the agent in China for a fund known as the Stewart Fund said to amount to G. $2,000,000 which was left by a California millionaire for the purpose of "spreading the Gospel of Jesus Christ in China." It is said that none of the money can be used in a "practical" way, that is in the teaching of agriculture, sericulture, medicine or general education, but must be used in training Chinese students in theology only. Thus far the money has been used in support for schools where Chinese preachers are trained, and in the construction of an extensive meeting hall at one of the Chinese summer resorts frequented by missionaries, at which place annual conferences will be held. Recently however the dispensers of the fund embarked upon an advertising campaign in which large posters were put up in the interior of China which contained such phrases as "China Must be Saved for Christ," and so on. Needless to say the posters which appeared alongside the usual medicine, cigarette, and cosmetic broadsides, attracted considerable attention. One Chinese student after reading one of the posters asked a foreign friend whether some new brand of foreign merchandise was being launched in a new manner. Mr. Blackstone maintains a staff of secretaries, stenographers and assistants. He travels extensively in the interior of the country and keeps closely in touch with missionary enterprises in order that no legitimate opportunities for dispensing the two millions may be overlooked. Needless to say the exchange situation has been of considerable assistance in decreasing the "gold" capital in the last two or three years.

Fessenden Elected to Municipal Council

Stirling Fessenden of Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose, attorneys, was elected to membership in the Shanghai Municipal Council Tuesday. Dr. S. A. Ransom, the other American candidate, was defeated. The members elected to the municipal body were: A. Brooke-Smith, C. M. Bain, D. Goh, W. P. Lambe, C. T. M. Edkins, H. A. McIntyre, M. Benjamin, P. A. Cox, and S. Fessenden.

Another Challenge to the Students of China

BY DR. IDA KAHN

As one of the first advocates of the Japanese boycott, I am very thankful for the firm stand which the students of our country have adopted toward this question. It demonstrates more than anything else could have done that there is a deep stratum of inarticulate patriotism which has never been paraded before the public but now through our deep suffering and humiliation has been brought to the front. Now the question is, "What more can we do to save our country during this time of crisis?" This constitutes another challenge to the students of China. Have we done all within our power to help our country? Remains there naught to which we can add our quota of strength and power even though feeble they may be in comparison with those of the enemy?

The mind is staggered at the list of things which we might do to eliminate the weakness of our country. A boycott alone is not sufficient. The Japanese are already retaliating and soon they will force matters to an issue. In case they wish to fight China, what are we to do? They must exist and if their trade and supplies are cut off they may want to rush a war over us, for they know we are unarmed and they think that we are at their mercy. They wish to have world dominion, and they may as well strike for it now as later when China may be better prepared to protect herself. Thus under the pretext of protecting her trade, Japan is just as liable as not to start trouble from Manchuria on the north to Fukien in the south. Under the circumstances, what are we to do? Are we to give in ignominiously to her demands because we cannot fight? Shall we let the government be supine and give in to the demands of Japan for breaking up the boycott? No! A thousand times no!

In the first place let us be united. Remember that in union there is strength. Even if we are to be slain let us give them some work to accomplish the extermination of four hundred millions of us. Let not one million, or two hundred millions, or any number of millions endeavor to save themselves at the expense of the rest of the millions. Let us all stand or fall together!

Then let us support the government. In this hour of doom when destruction stares us in the face and four hundred millions are looking to our government for help, it cannot desert us and betray us. For of what use will it be to our rulers to retain a semblance of power when the people are lost and submerged under the Japanese rule? Let them learn a lesson from the fate of Korea. The government will stand up for the rights of China because we, the populace, will it so, and throughout the ages the voice of the people has in the end carried the day in our country. Therefore we will help the government to preserve peace and order whenever and wherever possible, and we will see that there is law and order everywhere. Remember that if we commit any violence or let our feelings carry us away and permit any violence to be committed, then we are defeating our own ends; we are injuring China and are playing into the hands of the Japanese. Let not the foreign trade be disturbed in any instance except in the case of the Japanese.

Again, let all true patriots whether students, merchants farmers, and citizens of all ranks, men, women, and children, all practice some form of self denial to show our earnestness in trying to save the country and to show our patriotism. From now on until China has been completely freed from all Japanese control let us indulge in no more feasting. Whether it be for weddings or funerals, for officials, or for the common people, let feasts be eliminated. For years the Allies rationed themselves to save their countries. Let us now fast a bit to save our country from destruction. Let us show to the world that we love our country and are willing to deny ourselves for her sake. How can we have the spirit to feast when so much is at stake and we may become a race of slaves in a short space of time? Would our ancestors like to have us feast at such a time? Let us conserve our food for a time of need and let us feed the poor that they may become strong to fight for China and to work for China. From henceforth let it be the patriotic fashion to live plainly and to give no great dinners to anyone. We Chinese as a race are hearty eaters. Let us eat our ordinary food but let us have no feasts and luxuries. Let us invite no one to teas and receptions, to dinners and balls. If we must invite people let us only invite the poor to share our

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ordinary meals. This then will prove our patriotism, for we are ready first of all to deny ourselves.

Then again, let all women and men wear no jewelry during this period of mourning. Many years ago the Germans wore iron jewelry because they gave up their gold to help in war. Let us emulate their example and do a little better by wearing no jewelry at all. This will show that we are mourning for the loss of our country and will teach us to save money for the worthy purpose of strengthening it. Do we not need arms? Do we not need ships of war? Do we not need railroads? Do we not need schools? Do we not need hospitals? Do we not need good roads? We cannot depend upon the missionaries and Rockefeller to furnish us with schools and hospitals forever. Until we have all of these let us not wear any jewelry at all, whether it be of gold, silver, or precious stones. Let us see that our money is expended for all these more laudable purposes. Let our women show for once that we are as true patriots as the men. We cannot fight but we can deny ourselves and so also prove our worth. The money we will save by giving up feasting and the wearing of jewelry will furnish us with arms, with men-of-war, with railroads, with schools, with hospitals, and with good roads. If we have all these then shall we not become a strong nation? Of course we shall. Thus all members of the patriotic societies must begin at once and practice these things.

Then let every family in the realm be prepared to give up one member to become a soldier or sailor. From high and low let there be no exception to this rule. Let all sacrifice themselves and give the best of the young men to become soldiers or sailors. Let there be no hesitation. People are already saying that the Chinese are cowardly because we are not inclined to fight, so we must arm ourselves in the defense of our country. Even if the League of Nations becomes an accomplished fact it does not mean that every nation must not defend itself. We have been pacific long enough. Now let us be up and doing, and that right speedily. In families where there are no boys, let a sum of money be given large enough to support a man from the poorer ranks to go into the army or the navy. Let all the students be formed into volunteer corps to be trained as militia and insist that the government train them for this purpose. Thus only can we have a strong volunteer army of the best quality. The students must make this an issue of the boycott, for unless we are prepared for war we cannot make the boycott effective. The Japanese will make every effort to break the boycott and the government needs the help of the trained students. They need have no fear of the students if they (members of the government) stand by the country and the citizens must realize this. Let us also ask to have our soldiers, sailors, and students trained by American, English, or French officers. We have not enough officers to train this immediate army and we must have this army now. In this lies the salvation of our country. We are essentially a peaceful race but in order to retain the integrity of our country we must have a good army, not made of hired bandits and coolies but of men from every rank of life who have entered the army and navy in order to save their country. This is the highest order of patriotism and we must practice it and see that it is practiced. With a good army thus produced we can hold our own under any exigency and the Japanese bugbear will be swept out of existence. If we do not

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form such an army, Japan will have a chance to exterminate us. Let every patriotic student try to get this suggestion put into practice immediately. Let it become more honorable to have a service star in the family than to have a Chiao Ho Chuan decoration.

Let every family also give one girl to be trained as a teacher, a nurse, or doctor for the service of the state, and let these girls be the strongest and brightest in the family. After serving the country for a number of years they may marry and others take their places. In this way every family will have its son and its daughter serving the nation, every family will be proving its patiotism to the core. Let this be the standard set for every family in the country and if more can be given the more honor will it be to that family. If China practices this rule our country will become the strongest nation on earth.

Last of all, let every man in the country sign a pledge saying that he will not take a concubine, and live up to the pledge. In polygamy there can be no good home life and if the home life is not good, how can we have a strong national life? What we do need is better children. Ancestral worship has weakened the country by promoting polygamy. We must be strong and get rid of this pernicious custom. Not one strong Christian country practices it and if we wish to become a truly civilized nation, we too must become a monogamous race. Let all true patriots put away their concubines and build up a fine home life where the children can be taught self control in the highest sense.

These then constitute the challenge to the students of China. Will they and can they carry out one and all of these suggestions? As they have succeeded so admirably in answering the first challenge in regard to the boycott, may not we hope that they will respond to this further challenge in a like manner?

New York, January 9, 1920.

Of Special Interest

Dr. Ida Kahn, who departed for America last fall is lecturing for the Young Women's Christian Association at different points in the United States, and is now in Lansing, Michigan.

The American College Club of China will meet at the home of Mrs. F. J. Raven on Tuesday afternoon, February 24. Tea will be served at 4:30 and a musical program will be given. Mrs. J. H. Black has the program in charge.

Improvements are now being made at the Isis Theater on North Szechuen Road Extension, Shanghai, and it has recently been transferred to a new management. A modern motion picture projector with special lens which gives only vivid pictures is now being used. A variety of program is also announced.

At the meeting of the American Woman's Club on Tuesday, January 17, Mrs. George Matheson and Mrs. G.B.Fryer read papers on "The Ricsha Coolies," and "The Foreign Women's Home." Tea was served before the meeting. Mrs. J. B. Sawyer, chairman of the Social Service Department had the program in charge. Mrs. Benjamin was tea hostess for the day.

The death occurred of Mrs. R. H. Parker of Shanghai, on Friday evening, February 13, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium. Her death was the result of pneumonia. Mrs. Parker was forty years old and has been a resident of Shanghai for seventeen years. She is survived by her husband and daughter, Betty, a sister, Mrs. Parker Jones of Shanghai, and a mother in California.

Mrs. L. E. Canning was the guest of honor of the Shanghai branch of the W. C. T. U., at a farewell reception last week. Mrs. Canning organized the W. C. T. U. in Shanghai in 1913 and has served as president since its organization. She is planning to depart for England soon on a visit for several years. During her absence Dr. Margaret Polk will attend to the duties of president.

Many guests were present at the home of Mrs. H. A. Wilbur on the afternoon of Monday, February 16, when she held an "at home" in honor of Mrs. W.W. Lockwood and Mrs. Peters of Shanghai. Tea was served. Those who assisted in the dining room were: Mrs. G. B. Fryer, Mrs. C. L. Boynton, Mrs. Henning, Mrs. H. C. Mei and Miss Bosworth. Several musical numbers were given by Miss Taylor, Dr. Taylor, Mrs. Rawlinson and Mrs. Mei.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The High Culture of Belgium

From the "Shih Pao" (Chinese)

Although a small country in Europe so far as area is concerned, Belgium is abreast with France and Germany in the realm of culture. Her achievements in literature and science place her in the foremost ranks of the civilized nations of the world. To what does Belgium owe this cultural success? The government of Belgium has done all that could be expected to promote and encourage education while the scholars of Belgium are apt to devote their best energies to the pursuit of knowledge. Although the war has wrought havoc in Belgium, it is a fact that to-day Belgium is still able to maintain her high cultural standard. Let the Peking officials study the educational progress of Belgium and they ought to blush at their unscrupulous deeds which hinder, if they do not kill, the growth of civilisation.

Unsatisfactory Telephone Service—Complaints Against Operators

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

Tuchun Su Yung-hsiang has prepared plans for the installation of a long distance telephone between Shanghai and Hangchow. As soon as this scheme matures, the military authorities at Shanghai, Kashing, Sungkiang and Hangchow can easily get into close touch with one another. This piece of news has suggested to us the necessity of drawing attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the telephone service here to a considerable section of the telephone subscribers of the Chinese community. The installation of telephones has for its primary object the facilitation of oral communication. But the difficulties experienced by the users of telephones in Shanghai are by no means insignificant. We will content ourselves with a short summary of some of the difficulties, or rather grave inconveniences which are frequently met with. (1) After ringing up the Central Exchange for several times, no answer is received from any operator. (2) When the operator has answered the call, the connection is not made. (3) In the midst of a conversation, the wires are disconnected at a critical moment, by which we mean the moment when the conversation comes to bear upon a subject of very great importance. (4) False excuses springing from indolence on the part of the operators are advanced such as "Engaged," or "No answer" when the real truth is that the subscriber wanted is not talking and that he has not been called up. The telephone system of the International Settlement is a business concern and must be run on purely business principles which aim at the giving of full satisfaction to its subscribers. We hope that the responsible heads of the telephone company will look

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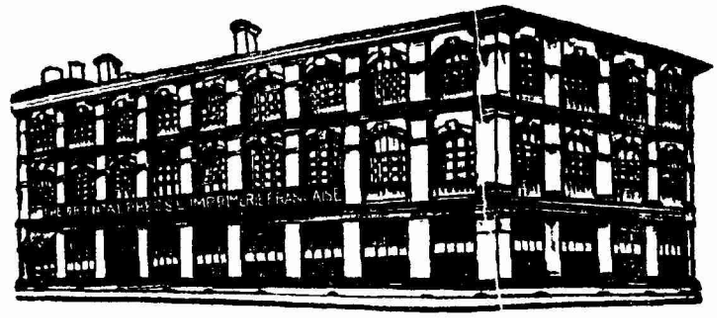

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into these points when they will find that in making the above comments we are voicing the complaint of a large section of the Chinese community at this port who are paying for use of the telephone service.

Wise Resolution of Hanyehping Shareholders

From the "Hsih Pao," (Chinese)

At the last meeting of the shareholders of the Hanyehping Iron Works it was unanimously resolved that all Japanese shares should be redeemed. This is a happy social awakening. Now iron is a mineral product that is intimately connected with the industries and armament of a nation. To sell iron ore may be considered a small evil but the success of the company as a Chinese enterprise is seriously jeopardised when its policy is subject to the. dictate of Japanese shareholders. The low rate of the gold exchange is an opportunity that is an unusual one and we trust the scheme of the Chinese shareholders in the matter of redeeming all the Japanese shares, will be thoroughly successful. What amazes us is that while the merchants have enough common sense to safeguard our national interests, the government is indulging recklessly in the ruinous pastime of contracting foreign loans. Is not the Peking government like the man who, being parched with thirst goes and drinks of the poisonous liquid ?

How Best to Help the Returned Laborers

From the "Shih Shih Sin Pao" (Chinese)

The Chinese Labor Corps, commonly known as the C. L. C., have suffered a lot by going away to a foreign land to work, and in return, have made for China a contribution to the great war. Now when the labourers come back and are in need of help, with conditions rendering them helpless, they find nearly all doors closed to them. This is a matter that puts fairness to shame! When these people were about to go abroad, they had to pass through numerous examinations to measure up to the standard of qualification. After they reached France they acquired a lot of valuable experience, which should now make their services of value. But they are now back in China, scattered and forgotten, and enduring many privations. Does this not mean that China is neglecting a valuable asset? As all these needs of the returned labourers are so obvious, some steps are being taken to find ways to assist them and we must call the attempt a commendable one. But we must get at the fundamental way of providing for these returned workers. The matter does not end with temporarily providing them with some clothing and food; it is more important to devise means so that what they have learned may be put to accountable use. Thus they will be enabled to eat and clothe themselves by the product of their own labor, and thereby become useful citizens of society. Otherwise, if you only feed them when hungry, and clothe them when cold, you are simply turning useful members of society into mere dependents on charity. We trust this is not the aim of those who are active in the movement to assist these returned laborers.

Triple Conflicts

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

The country is to-day filled with scenes of conflict from three sides. The people are up against Japan as well as the Peking government. The government is in opposition (so to speak) against Japan while having friction with the people. Japan is in conflict with the Peking government as well as the

Chinese people. With this reciprocal opposition going on, the diplomatic and the internal situation of the country is growing from bad to worse because compilations are steadily increasing. The results when reduced to the final analysis are the weakening of China. To prove the unhappy consequences of the constant opposition between the people and the government, we have to cite the cases of Tientsin and Peking educational upheavals caused by the officiousness of the police. The time has come, owing to the very critical situation of the nation, that China should go about her diplomatic issues with a united front so that instead of there being three hostile camps, the struggle should be one between two parties only.

Teaching the Chinese

From the "Niroku" (Japanese)

Japan has small resources, and China large resources. It is no wonder that the scantily-gifted should be supplied by the plentifully-gifted. The world's resources should be equitably and equally used by mankind: no monoply should be held by any particular races. If a nation surfeited with natural resources prevents another suffering from scarcity of supplies from having access to its resources, its action is contrary to the principle of humanity. The action taken to obstruct such obstruction, therefore, is never contrary to the principle of humanity. We cannot but recognize the propriety of Japan holding in China a base of economic operations. If there were no obstruction or danger to the attempt of Japan to avail herself of natural resources in China, there would be no justification for the plea that Japan should have a special economic base of operations: such is not the case. Japan's proposal to establish an exclusive Japanese settlement in Tsingtao, to run the Shantung railway under Sino-Japanese joint management or to exploit the mines along that railway under a simliar arrangement is not prompted by aggressive designs, not by Napoleanism or Kaiserism, but by cosmopolitanism. Japan is the protagonist of justice, guardian of humanity. She is prepared to make any sacrifices in order to overcome the Powers' pressure and menace toward China. If China can see that the defence of Japan is practically her own defence, she should consent to Japan's strategic equipment on her soil, still more to economic arrangements such as are proposed by Japan in Shantung. It is regrettable to note that some Japanese say that Japan's economic arrangements in Shantung should be abandoned as they are calculated to damage the relations of Japan and China. This means the abandoning of matters which are essential to the coexistence of the two countries. In our opinion the only practicable way of promoting Sino-Japanese friendship is to teach the Chinese to understand Japan's position. If the Chinese are incorrigible, they will not stop anti-Japanese agitation even if we may abandon our economic arrangements in Shantung. If China refuses to settle the Shantung question by direct negotiation with Japan, we can only maintain the status quo. As to the character of the settlement to be established in Tsingtao, we insist on an exclusive Japanese settlement in view of the special relations between Japan and China.

New Chinese-American Bank to Open in Shanghai Soon

THE Commercial and Industrial Bank of China or the Chinese-American Bank as it is now generally known expects to open its Shanghai office about the middle of March. Negotiations have practically been concluded for a centrally located position in the downtown business section easily accessible for the business houses and the large Chinese and foreign banks. The new institution which is capitalized at $10,000,000 half Chinese capital and half American capital opened its head office in Peking last week. The bank is temporarily located in Peking at 198 Hsi Ho Yuen, known locally as the Chinese banking street. The quarters were crowded all day with foreign and Chinese visitors who came to offer congratulations and incidentally to make deposits in the new American-Chinese enterprise. The deposited money to the tune of $2,122,600 on the first day which to use a slang expression, "is going some" for a new bank in China and is a pretty good indication of the confidence that the Chinese have in the bank.

Chinese enthusiasm for the new bank is indicated in the thousands of red and gold scrolls which came in from all sources, merchants and officials. The most interesting figure in the personnel of the new bank naturally is J. A. Thomas, formerly manager of the British-American Tobacco Company in China. Mr. Thomas who was responsible more than any one other man for the fine organization of the tobacco company which includes hundreds of foreigners and Chinese in its various departments and branches throughout China is now working out the same type of organization for the new bank. Already a school has been established with more than sixty Chinese young men students of modern banking under Mr. Thomas' personal supervision. These men will be placed in the branches in Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Tientsin, New York, London, Paris, San Francisco, Honolulu, Panama and other places as soon as they are opened. The manager of the Shanghai bank will be P. G. Eastwick, who is now manager at Manila of the American Foreign Banking Corporation. He has had extensive experience in China. In addition to the schools of instruction which are now being opened in Peking another school of instruction in oriental banking for the American staff has been opened in New York and a dozen men are in training.

The new bank is incorporated under Chinese law with a charter from the Chinese government. It will be purely a commercial and industrial bank and will engage in all features of modern banking in accordance with modern American banking custom. Outside of its influence upon Chinese banking, the new bank will also be a great influence in China for currency and monetary reform after it gets into operation. It will issue notes backed by a reserve of 100 per cent; there will be savings departments and a woman's department —as a matter of fact the first depositor in the bank was a Chinese woman who arrived at the bank before the opening hour and deposited $500. Perhaps the purpose of the bank is best illustrated by a statement made by Mr. Thomas on the opening day, "We intend to commercialize *service and courtesy*." Hsu En-Yuan is Chinese vice-president and Chien Neng-Shun is president.

U. S. 1919 Trade-Foreign and Domestic

Manufactures exported at the rate of $10,000,000 a day, a foreign trade of $1,000,000,000 a month and an internal commerce of $85,000,000,000 for the year is the record of the United States in the calendar year 1919, according to an estimate by The National City Bank of New York.

Figures thus far received, covering 11 of the 12 months of the calendar year, justify, says the bank's statement, an estimate of $3,500,000,000 worth of manufactures exported in 1919 against only $1,000,000,000 in the opening year of the war. And it must be remembered that this calendar year 1919 represents a period of peace, in which the world was making no demands for war materials upon the manufacturers of the United States. Hence this tremendous increase in exports in 1919, as compared with 1914, cannot be considered as resulting from war demands as was the case in 1917 and 1918. It is in fact merely a plain, simple growth in the value of ordinary manufactures exported—nothing more, nothing less. Of the group "manufacturers for further use in manufacturing," the total for 1919 will approximate $1,000,000,000 as against one-third of a billion in 1914, while "manufactures ready for use" will approximate $2,500,000,000 as against two-thirds of a billion in 1914. In iron and steel manufactures of all kinds, the total exports of 1919 will approximate $1,000,000,000 as against $200,000,000 in 1914; cotton manufactures of all kinds $275,000,000 as against $50,000,000 in 1914; and leather and manufactures thereof $225,000,000 as against $68,000,000 in 1914.

Another evidence that the chief growth in exports occurs in manufactures appears in the fact that the largest growth occurs in the movements to non-manufacturing sections of the world. South America, Asia, Africa, and Oceania rely chiefly upon Europe and the United States for their manufactures, and, in fact, manufactures have for many years formed approximately 80% of American sales to them, and when it appears that 1919 exports of the United States to South America will total $450,000,000 as against less than $100,000,000 in 1914; to Africa $90,000,000 as against $25,000,000 in 1914; and to Asia and Oceania about $875,000,000, as against $175,000,000 in 1914, it is evident that the growth in exports of manufactures is world wide and includes practically every class of material demanded by the non-manufacturing world.

As to the growth in imports, says the bank's statement, it is equally surprising. They will apparently total nearly or quite $4,000,000,000 as against $3,031,000,000 last year and $1,789,000,000 in 1914. This increase occurs chiefly in crude manufacturing material, of which the total for the 12 months will aggregate $1,650,000,000 as against $598,000,000 in 1914.

As to the bank's estimate of an internal trade of $85,000,000,000 during the calendar year; it is estimated, says the bank's statement, upon the belief that the out turn of farms, factories, mines, forests, and fisheries in the calendar year 1919 will aggregate about $80,000,000,000, to which must, of course, be added the $4,000,000,000 worth of imports which pass into and form a part of the internal commerce of the country. This estimate of $85,000,000,000 is thus based upon a mere once-handling, or single sale, of each of the products of the United States. Recent figures of the Department of Agriculture justify an estimate of $23,000,000,000 as the "wealth production on farms" in the calendar year 1919. Inquiries among those closely familiar with the manufacturing industries justify an estimate of $50,000,000,000 as the gross valuation of the manufactures of the country in 1919; while the products of the mines will probably approximate $4,000,000,000 of forests and fisheries a couple of billions, and "miscellaneous" $1,000,000,000, bringing the total gross value of the outturn of the United States in 1919 at above $81,000,000,000. If to this we add the $4,000,000,000 worth of imports, the grand total of merchandise entering internal commerce, stated values at the places of production, would be $85,000,000,000, counting only a single transaction in the merchandise in question, and at retail prices would certainly exceed $100,000,000,000, still counting only one sale of each article in question.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

Tussah:—In spite of the drop in exchange the local market remains very quiet. Labor troubles and the reaction on the New York Stock Exchange, due to excessive speculation, tends toward holding buyers off until conditions become more certain.

Tussah Best.....Tls. 560
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General:—A few small lots of Tussah Natives changed hands at Tls. 395 and the following chops of New Style "Double Men," "Double Birds," "Gold Mars," "Gold Bird," at Tls. 880.

Commercial and Financial Notes

American firms and manufacturers in Portgual are asking the protection of their trade-marks in that country, stating that piracy is current among the native merchants and manufacturers.

Cotton shipments from New Orleans and Galveston to the Far East are reported as being heavy. Japanese buyers are said to be the principal shippers, the product going to Japan and China.

Imports of crude rubber into the United States for the year just past totalled 226,033 tons, according to a recent report. The importation during the month of December 1919 was double that of the same period of 1918.

Advances in the knit goods markets of the United States have come since the first of the year, according to the *New York Commercial*. Underwear is quoted from $2 to $3 up. Hosiery prices on all grades are advancing rapidly.

Despite the fact that the total importation of raw silk into the United States during the fiscal year from July 1, 1918 to June 30, 1919, decreased 6.5 percent, the exports of China silk increased by approximately 500,000 pounds over the year previous. Canton is shown as losing in number of pounds.

Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal*, produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd., The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bentleys.

We are Manufacturers of All Kinds of

Pure, Sweet Chocolate
Milk Chocolate Tablets
Covertures—Cocoa Powders, Cocoa Butter.

Cable or Write us for Export Prices stating Shipments desired.

Large Factory Facilities enable us to take care of your every need.

ROCKWOOD & COMPANY

Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.
Estab. 1886.

Cable Address:
"WOODROCK"-Brooklyn. All Codes Used

Greater shipments of American goods to China is being urged by the new United States Secretary of Commerce Alexander. This step is advocated by the Secretary as a means of balancing the trade of the United States in goods to stay the export of silver bullion to China on account of the exchange position.

Tea importers are expecting a big gain in the amount of the product brought into the United States during this year, according to a recent issue of the *New York Commercial*. Prohibition is said to be one of the large factors in strengthening the market. Java and Ceylon teas are said to have had the largest sale during the last year due to the advance of the prices last spring in China.

Announcement is made in a recent issue of the *New York Commercial* of the allocation to the Robert Dollar Company of two vessels for coastwise trade in China by the United States Shipping Board. These vessels will act as feeders for the trans-Pacific freighters and will evidently be in addition to the twelve ships which will come to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the same purpose.

The Green Star Line, the amalgamation of which with Struthers and Dixon, Inc., was announced recently, is inaugurating a fortnightly service of sailings from Baltimore to the Far East, according to a cable received by the local office of Struthers and Dixon. The first sailing was February 9, from Baltimore—the *S. S. Moreland.* Shanghai will be included as a port of call for the vessels operating in this service, both outward and homeward bound.

The inability of the steel companies of the United States to meet the foreign demand is causing no little concern to exporters, a recent issue of the *New York Journal of Commerce* says. The market is fairly swamped with orders which it is impossible to place and delays in furnishing materials for current contracts are increasing. There are inquiries in the market for light rails for the Far East, 1,000 tons approximately, which are still untaken.

French interests operating aero passenger lines in the Orient have purchased eleven airplanes, spare parts and supplies, valued at $400,000 in the United States, according to a recent announcement from the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association. The shipment is now on its way to the Orient, consigned to Japan, China and the Philippines. This is the first sale to the Orient by American manufacturers. Pilots and mechanics for a passenger service in the Far East are being recruited in the United States and will sail for the Orient soon.

A tentative program for the trans-Pacific passenger service of the United States Shipping Board has been completed. Three lines will be established, one with weekly sailings for Japan, China and the Philippines, a second to Japan, China and Vladivostok, also with weekly sailings and a third with sailings every three weeks will reach the Philippines, the Strait Settlements and India. No decision has been made as to the terminals on the Pacific Coast of the United States. It is intended to place five ships of 12,000 tons weight, carrying 249 first class passengers and 300 second class, on the first two lines, and two in the Strait Settlements and India service. It is probable that the plans of J. H. Rosseter will be carried out which makes San Francisco the terminus for the first and third proposed routes and Seattle for the second.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 920
FRANCIS BUTLER SHAW, Deceased.	Estate No. 322
.....	NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of July, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

(Sgd.) A. P. CHASE
Administrator,
51-A Kiangse Road,
Shanghai, China.

January 28, 1920.

New Books and Publications

The I. W. W.

The I. W. W. A Study of American Syndicalism, by Paul Frederick Brissenden, Ph. D., Columbia University; Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. New York: Columbia University, Longmans, Green and Company, Agents: 1919.

AN American liberal has been defined as one who believes that an I. W. W. should have a fair trial and a conservative as one who believes he should be shot at sight. Dr. Brissenden seems to be a liberal himself and he has done his fellow liberals some service in giving them an illuminating study of the extreme left of the labor movement in America. The I. W. W. appeals to the emotions and to the imagination and like many things of its kind it is more talked about than studied. Dr. Brissenden brings out clearly its economic and philosophic background and he does not make the mistake of separating theory from practice as many do whose knowledge of radical and revolutionary movement is acquired in the study and the lecture hall.

Two facts about the I. W. W. stand out. In the first place, it seems to grow and to thrive where labor conditions are at their worst and it seems to attract the laboring man during but a short period in his life. The casual and fleeting laborers of the West and the textile workers in certain Eastern cities, such as Lawrence, provide it with its strongest following. The United Mine Workers who were its supporters in the beginning have withdrawn from it as they have achieved better conditions. The turnover in the membership is estimated by Dr. Brissenden to be 136 percent. It loses and gains as many as go to make up its total membership in about nine months. This makes it, as has been pointed out, an organization with many officers and few privates.

In the second place the direction of the I. W. W. has been more and more toward "direct" action and away from political action. The struggle between the DeLeon faction and the Haywood faction, or between the Detroit and the Chicago factions has been just this fight over direct as opposed to political action. Few people have ever heard of the Detroit I. W. W., which has become the W. I. I. U., and which believes in the use of the ballot and of political power. The activities of the Chicago I. W. W., now *the* I. W. W., fill the pages of the daily press. The fact that the

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of SUSAN POTT.	Cause No. 927
Deceased.	NOTICE
.....	

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before August 7, 1920, and that all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

F. L. HAWKS POTT,
Administrator,
Jessfield,
Shanghai, China.

February 2, 1920.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of ELMER F. SHANSTROM, Deceased.	Cause No. 930
.....	NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before August 7 1920, and that all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

NEVILLE CRAIG,
Administrator cum testamento annexo,
11 Whangpoo Road
Shanghai China.

February 2, 1920,

In the United States Court for China

Doong Nyi Benevolent Association, ( ) Plaintiff.	Cause No. 874
vs.	SUMMONS TO ANSWER
Henry S. Grew John Grew Mary Grew Robert Grew John Doe Richard Roe	Filed at Shanghai, China, January 16, 1920.
Defendants.	JAMES P. CONNOLLY Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendants if found within the jurisdiction of this Court—

HENRY S. GREW, AND JOHN GREW, MARY GREW, ROBERT GREW, JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE, whose real names are unknown, heirs, successors and assigns of the said Henry S. Grew, and to notify them to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day of March, 1920 to file their written answer hereto on oath.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE EDWARD D. WHITE, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, at Shanghai, China, January sixteenth, 1920.

(SEAL)

JAMES P. CONNOLLY
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Chinese Government Railways
PEKING-HANKOW LINE
"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,005 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies: The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

11-626

Chicago party, the part of the "wobblies," of Bill Haywood, of the "bummery," has won out and now is the sole heir to the name and fame of the I. W. W. shows that the strength of the movement is among those who believe in direct action, in what Dr. Brissenden calls anarcho-syndicalism, in the snap strike, in sabotage, and, as one of the members has expressed it, in taking an ax to the ballot box.

It is unfortunate that this book was practically completed before the United States entered the war. We might, otherwise, have had from the pen of Dr. Brissenden an able discussion of the relation of the I. W. W. to the war and the war government. The I. W. W. teaches war and believes in the ethics of war in economic struggles, it would be interesting to find out by what reasoning it condemns war between nations.

The book can be recommended to those who want to know about the I. W. W., but the I. W. W. seems to be a better subject for heated condemnation than for study. In recommending it I am reminded of an experience during my Freshman year at college. There was a group of philosophers who gathered at the post office in the small town in which I lived and who brought to bear upon the Church and upon religion in general the destructive logic of the Darwinian theory. One of these philosophers was a friend of mine and I bought him a copy of Darwin's *Origin of Species* when I came home for my first vacation. I expected him to read and rejoice. Coming back some months later I found the discussions at the post office as fierce as ever and the logic of the orators as relentless as ever. But I found that my freind whose language had not abated the least in ardor had not even opened the book I had bought him. What he wanted was not information but adjectives.

C. F. R.
St. John's University.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: H. F. Bateman; Miss G. Reaburn; J. O. Forsyth, Kobe; E. Naito, Kobe; C. Paul, Shanghai; Capt. H. O. Leweun, Peking; J. T. Pelham, Miss M. E. Aiman; A. A. Chaellet, Vladivostok; A. Kowzminsky, Kobe; Capt. T. M. Meyrick; S. D. Wilkinson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Barrett; Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Hairs, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Frame, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Beattle; J. Russell, Hongkong; J. Hopkins, Singapore; H. L. Wills, Tientsin; K. T. Meagher, Tientsin; M. J. Forrest; E. Beek, New York; Maj. A. G. Cuningham, Singapore; N. Gibs; Maj. H. C. Atkinson, London; H. A. Stroker; Mme. Merciot; H. D. Minnig; Miss Bronell; L. Lee; H. R. Poursette, Ottawa; W. R. Harvey, Nanking; L. S. Spafford; Mr. and Mrs. H. Gurrey, London; Mrs. C. W. Wheeler, New York; M. E. Holcomb, New York; P. Crawley; F. N. Merritt Mr. and Mrs. Simon, Tientsin.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. L. J. Bemis, Hankow; Mrs. H. Corbett, Chefoo; R. P. Zimmerman, U. S. A.; Mrs. Bergstein, Tokyo; Mr. and Mrs. P. Villetard, Vladivostok; Mox. Huskovitz, Mukden; J. Bernsteme, Mukden; Mr. and Mrs. J. Parsons, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. C. Bates, Peking; Mrs. Innocent, Wuhu; Miss Innocent, Wuhu; H. Christensen, Vladivostock; Mrs. Gladys James, Vladivostock; Mrs. E. Winther, Vladivostock; Mrs. L. Dreyer and son, Vladivostock; Miss Clayes, San Francisco; Soisson, Hankow; Grandjean, Hankow; E. Dresland, Hankow; R. W. Harrlet, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Cheshko, Local; N. Adair, Tientsin.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Jas L. Thomas, Geo W. Vantubergen J. B. Loucks, Tsingtao; Miss. Harriet McClosky U. S. A.; J. R. de Olivers & family, Shanghai; I. B. Woods, Tsingtao; C. S. Kurfees, Shanghai; Mrs. H. F. Glanville, London; Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Bewes Smith, London; Wm Ford, New Chwang. Geo Bowack, London; H.H. Fursten London; P.G Mills, London; Mrs. Terese Blackburn New York; Miss. Belle Breck. Kentucky U. S. A. Y. W. Lam. P. S. Crawley, Vladivostok; McNair, Mr. London; R. E. Borden, Tientsin; P. de Grisegene Trieste; Capt. & Mrs. A. Watson. London; Mrs. H. Palmer. H. v Jehanson L. Preston London; Lt Dunk, London; Lt Cline, London; Capt. G. Mortimer, London; J. E. Phillips, & family London; Lt R.H. Rockwest London; R.H. Chadwick, Lt London; G. Smith, Capt. Williams London; Lt. Turner, London; F. W. Raiburn.

The U. S. Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, James P. Connolly.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } Bernyece H. Smith.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings.

Miscellaneous Filings

February 6, 1920; Articles of Incorporation of American-Chinese Fire & Marine Insurance Association.
" 12, " Cause No. 924; George E. Young v. The Barkley Co. Inc; subpoena.
" 12, " Cause No. 445; In re General Assignment of A. S. Fobes; motion for allowance of Dearborn Chemical Co's Claim as preferred.
" 12, " Cause No. 934; In re Guardianship of Dennis Minors; oath; Letters of Guardianship.
" 12, " Cause No. 811; In re Estate of Herbert Ernest Dennis, deceased; final account.
" 13, " Cause No. 916; Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. v. The Barque Chin Pu; affidavit of publication.
" 13, " Cause No. 868; In re Estate of William Elwyn Crocker, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 13, " Cause No. 856; In re Estate of Beatrice M. Murdock, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 13, " Cause No. 445; In re General Assignment of A. S. Fobes; report on Dearborn Chemical Co's claim.
" 16, " Cause No. 905; Lee Ah King v. The Barkley Co. Inc.; motion for assignment for hearing.
" 16, " Cause No. 445; In re General Assignment of A. S. Fobes; motion for payment of Wenatchee Milling Co's claim,
" 16, " Cause No. 569; In re Last Will and Testament of Alice C. Gleysteen, deceased; report.
" 16, " Cause No. 705; In re Alexander Krisel; motion and affidavit for reinstatement.
" 17, " Cause No. 445; In re General Assignment of A. S. Fobes; Auditor's report.
" 17, " Cause No. 445; In re General Assignment of A.S. Fobes; report on Dentists' Supply Co's claim.
" 17, " Cause No. 445; In re General Assignment of A. S. Fobes; report on Carter's Ink Co's. claim.
February 17, 1920; Cause No. 445; In re General Assignment of A.S. Fobes; report on Wenatchee Milling Co's claim.
" 17, " Cause No. 445; In re General Assignment of A. S. Fobes; report on Siao King Kee's claim.
" 17, " Cause No. 904; Edward Ezra v. American Sales Corporation; answer.
" 17, " Cause No. 772; In re Last Will and Testament of Thaddeus Miller Wilkinson deceased; report.
" 17, " Cause No. 936; Jagart Singh v. F. C. Craig; summons.
" 18, " Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. American Trading Company; refusal of offer.
" 18, " Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. American Trading Company; plaintiff's reply brief.
" 18, " Cause No. 705; In re Alexander Krisel; affidavit.
" 18, " Cause No. 715; In re Kavanaugh's Will; petition for leave to give option.
" 18, " Cause No. 759; In re Estate of Charles A. Biddle, deceased; inventory.
" 18, " Cause No, 798; A. T. Steele v. American Trading Co.; defendant's brief.
" 18, " Cause No. 806; The Oriental Press v. The Robert Dollar Co.; defendant's answer.
" 18, " Cause No, 935, Dokont-Chaeff v. China & Mongolia Export Co.; petition.
" 18, " Cause No. 936, Dowler, Norden & Co. v. Liberty Steel Products Co., Inc.; petition.

Hearings:

February 17, 1920; Cause No. 445; In re General Assignment of A. S. Fobes; on Dearborn Chemical Co's claim.
" 18, " Cause No. 715; In re Kavanaugh's Will; on petition.
" 18, " Cause No. 705; In re Alexander Krisel; on application for reinstatement; affidavit presented; respondent and District Attorney heard.

Judgments and Orders:

February 12, 1920; Cause No. 929; Chow Song Dah v. A. Abeles; judgment
" 17, " Cause No. 445; In re General Assignment A. S. Fobes; order allowing Dearborm Chemical Co's claim as preferred.
" 18, " Cause No. 715; In *re* Kavanaugh's Will; leave to grant option.
" 18, " Cause No. 705; In re Alexander Krisel; conditional order of reinstatement.

Assignments for Hearing:

February 19, 1920; 3:00 P. M., Cause No. 905; Lee Ah King v. Barkley Co. Inc.
" 25, " 9:30 A. M.; Cause No. 484; In re Application of Nathaniel Pfeffer, Esq., to change name.
" 28, " 9:30 A. M.; Cause No. 903; Bunn v. Barkley Co. Inc.
March 1, 1920; 9:30 A. M.; Cause No. 888; Mercantile Bank of India v. Caraval.

Business Opportunities

(To be continued next issue)

No. 356—The Brighton Mills, manufacturers of cotton and special Fabrics of Passaic, N. J., and 62 William Street, New York City, cable address, "Lyall," desire representation in the Orient for Filter Cloth used in the manufacture of sugar. Also manufacture a cotton fabric used extensively in the manufacture of rubber tires. Desire connection with a responsible house.

No. 357—General Asbestos and Rubber Company, Charleston, S. C., cable address, "Garco," desire to immediately make connections with a responsible house in China for the purchase of asbestos fibre, suitable for spinning purposes. Fibre should be not less than one half inch in length and soft and silky. Desire samples of four or five pounds each of the various grades, with prices, etc. In case it is necessary, Mr. W. Lucas Simon, one of the officials of the company will come to China to make investigation.

No. 358—M. J. Buckley, president of the Ocean Shipping agencies, Inc., 495 California Street, San Francisco, cable address, "Osai," desires to make connections with a first class house in Shanghai, Tientsin or elsewhere in China that can supply for the American market Hair Nets, under guarantee as to quality in large quantities and at reasonable price. Are in position now to receive quotations on 25,000 gross. Give as reference the Bank of Italy and American National Bank of San Francisco and also the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

No. 359—George E. Fuller, Secretary National Gas Engine Association, Suite 1456 Monadnock Building. Chicago, representing six groups of tthe Internal Combustion Engine Industry, is interested in the Chinese market. The Chinese field is practically unknown to them and would be pleased to receive outline of the situation here. Will gladly be of service as to inquiries for any type of engine or machinery using gasoline or oil by putting prospective purchasers in touch with people who might have just what is required.

No. 360—Diehl & Company, Inc., 37 Liberty Street, New York City, dealers, in raw materials, food products, chemicals and waxes, are looking for foreign connections of high standing.

No. 361—Huron Chemical Company, 230 Fifth Avenue, New York, manufacturers of industrial chemicals, drugs, and dyes, and refiners of oils, desire to be placed in touch with Chinese importers of chemicals, drugs, and pharmaceutical products, and exporters of wood oil, soya bean oil, and other commodities.

No. 362—Casselberry Dunkerson, 1104 Republic Building, Louisville, Kentucky, Export Sales Manager of factories which produce: wheat flour, soap, meat meal (digestive hog tankage), mill feed, cigarettes and smoking tobacco, cigars, hatchets and hammers and similar tools, is interested in obtaining local representatives in the different seaboard cities of China and is also desirous of direct communication with the largest importers who are interested in the commodities produced by the factories which he represents not more than eight or ten in number.

No. 363—The Commercial Union of America, 23-25 Beaver Street, New York, has forwarded to the Secretary of tbe Chamber, their September, 1919 price list and market report. They desire the names of importers interested in the articles they deal in viz: chemicals extracts, etc., oils, gums, seeds, waxes, drugs, etc. food stuffs and miscellaneous articles.

No. 364—Ling T'ing Luan, care of American Consul, Foochow, desires, bids on two Flour Mill plants. He wishes to know cost of a crude oil Engine that would develop 60 H. P. and of complete milling outfit machinery that would turn out 20,000 pounds of flour per day. He also desires to know cost of a crude oil engine of 35 H. P. and of complete milling outfit machinery that would turn out 10,000 pounds of flour per day. He believes that in each case there would be an excess of H. P. that would enable him to run dynamos so that he oould produce his own electric current for lighting and small motor purposes.

No. 365.—Beebe Laboratories, Inc., St. Paul, Minn, desire to get in touch with jobbers or distributors who could handle a line of veterinary biological products (vaccines, serums and anti-toxins). These products are used as preventive and curative measures in cases of specific diseases in live stock. Also desire to know what the common diseases are in China and something in regard to the importance of the live stock industry.

No. 366.—John Bordman, successor to Belin, Meyer & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 320, Iloilo, Philippine Islands, desires to connect with American or European firm exporting Chinese raw silk, etc. Samples required with details to brands, qualities, backing, net weights, case or bales. Weights in Foilo are generally in packages 12 packages of 48 kilos, or cases of 20 packages of 60 kilos net.

No. 367.—Irving P. Roswell, Financier, 612 N. Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, California, desires to be placed in communication with any manufacturet in Shanghai or elsewhere in China who might be interested in the purchase of cotton from the Pacific Coast. Is also interested in the securing of large new undertakings where engineering or contracting is needed, such as large bridges, railroads, harbors, roads, etc.

No. 368.—Buffalo Forge Company, Buffalo, New York desire connection in China to handle the punce and shear machinery which they manufacture, namely: single and double end "Armour Plate" power punches, shears, bar cutters, universal power punch, slitting shear and bar cutter and hand operated punches, shears and bar cutters.

No. 369.—Robertson & Company, 54 Wall Street, New York desire to be placed in touch with Chinese importers of chemicals and dyes; also with cotton and woollen mills. They have added to their organization a department for the export of textile machinery.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from October 11 to October 20, 1919

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 Present year	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	$	$	%
Peking-Hankow	229576	456213	463	686252	81411	.....	18735377	1188435	.....	6.34	3003753	102614	.....	3.42
Peking-Mukden	489336	330535	8727	828598	300006	.....	14652919	.....	1843924	-12.58	2705070	.....	99175	-3.67
Tientsin-Pukow	151441	192936	11182	355559	13127	.....	10987383	1923671	.....	17.51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	37742	80123	3286	121151	299	.....	3431562	165203	.....	4.81	674979	117707	.....	17.53
Shanghai-Nanking	111022	57954	2813	171789	22992	.....	4493411	764899	.....	17.02	1245981	104486	.....	8.39
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	56748	19149	1611	77508	7525	.....	2075741	139247	.....	6.71	543166	46475	.....	8.56
Cheng-Tai	18861	86672	232	105765	45501	.....	2349120	.....	163467	-6.96	507317	4286	.....	-.84
Canton-Kowloon	22247	3034	700	25981	.....	3884	770858	67480	.....	8.75	215142	10533	.....	4.90
Kirin-Changchun	16974	18719	120	35813	.....	19117	1448961	43805	.....	3.02	289425	.....	19330	-6.68
Taokow-Chinghua	6221	18492	161	24874	.....	3071	753189	5845	.....	.78	183982	818	.....	.44
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	3531	15560	.....	19091	4491	.....	482898	204036	.....	42.25	155912	56018	.....	41.70
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	314	21	15	350	.....	392	24975	.....	15910	-63.70	5246	.....	12920	-246.28
Kaifeng-Honan	23222	25076	678	48976	12725	.....	1165235	400513	.....	34.37	225022	.....	14195	-6.31
Wuchang-Changsha	19212	23519	50	42781	21920	.....	1154037	998218	.....	86.50	243918	219069	.....	89.81
Ssu-Tsen	5620	6822	8	12450	1964	.....	512988	224573	.....	43.78	85085	24448	.....	28.73
TOTAL	119207	1334825	30046	2556938	485497	.....	63038654	4102624	.....	6.51	10083998	549834	.....	5.45

Y. C. WHANG
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